THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Daring Outrage at Lancaster.

The Albany Express Robbery.

New Jersey Water Famine.

The Troubles at West Point.

The Case of the Colored Cadet.

DARING CRIME IN LANCASTER.

$4000 and Other Valuables Stolen—A Family Bound and Gagged by a Band of Masked Men.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* of last evening has an account of an incredibly daring outrage perpetrated in that city, from which we condense as follows:—

Last night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the residence of Samuel Denlinger, a Director of the Lancaster County National Bank, of this city, was burglariously entered by four men, with masked faces, and robbed of $4000 in Government and Lancaster city bonds, $100 in currency, gold, and silver, and three silver watches, valued at $35 each.

Immediately upon entering the house the robbers repaired to the bedside of Mr. Denlinger, binding him hand and foot with ropes, and also binding a rope across his mouth, which they tied in a knot behind his ear. This, however, was not very well performed, as the rope fell from about his face before the burglars left the house. They then tied Mr. Denlinger's mother-in-law in a similar manner, and next his wife shared the same fate. In tying Mrs. Denlinger, however, the fact was disclosed that the parties, at least one of the number, knew the family intimately; she is a confirmed invalid, unable to walk or leave her bed, and when one of the burglars was about to tie her ankles together, another stepped to his side and whispered in his ear, when he at once quit his hold upon Mrs. Denlinger's limbs, and refused to tie them. It is supposed that the operator was told that it was unnecessary to bind her, as she was unable to walk at any rate. Having secured the family in the lower part of the house in this manner, a pistol was next placed to Mr. Denlinger's head, with the accompanying threat that they would blow his brains out instantly if he refused to disclose the whereabouts of his money and bonds. He told them where the pocket-book was that contained the $100, and also where the bonds were kept, giving one of them the key to the desk, but the other three were so impatient that they broke the desk open and abstracted the bonds. The masks which they wore were simply strips of black alpaca, which they had bound around the lower parts of their faces. Having secured all they wanted, they beat a retreat, leaving their victims bound upon their beds. By this time other members of the household became aroused by the unusual sounds, and, discovering the family tied up in this unpleasant style, quickly released them; but before the alarm could be sufficiently spread the burglars were safely out of the vicinity.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Outrage Upon Express Messenger Halpine.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:—Although several days have intervened, the painful interest and excitement occasioned by the daring robbery and attempted assassination of the express messenger Thomas A. Halpine, on Friday evening, have scarcely abated. From the manner in which the entire affair was planned and successfully carried out, it is evident the robber was no ordinary criminal, and has thoroughly provided for the means of escape. Every moment of time, from before the train was made up, was calculated with a precision which the result shows was perfect.

The statement of the hostler at Dearstyne's Hotel to Chief Maloy, about a man passing and repassing the hotel in a wagon to which a white horse was attacked, as if in waiting for some one, about the time the deed was committed, receives a great deal of credence, and seems to be a reasonable solution of the mystery and manner of the criminal's flight. It is generally believed the whiskers and moustache were false, and if such were the case, the robber might very easily have taken them off, and jumped on board one of the passenger cars and gone on to Springfield or Boston, or else have taken the train to Troy, or may be, even now, stopping in this city, almost without danger of detection.

"Another important circumstance connected with the affair is this:—Yesterday afternoon, while a number of boys were skating on the creek at East Albany, one of their number discovered a revolver lying on the ice, a short distance south of the east end of the Hudson river bridge. It was found to be a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, apparently a second-hand weapon, not a great deal used, and answers to the description of the one purchased at Scott's store on Friday afternoon. Three of the chambers were discharged and the remaining four loaded, and it is undoubtedly the one used by the robber and thrown away by him on jumping from the car after committing the crime.

Arrest of a Suspected Man.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Arthur X. Breed, who was brought here from Syracuse on suspicion of being the express robber, was confronted with the young man who sold the pistol, but he failed to identify him as the purchaser. Halpine, the messenger, was in such condition this afternoon that the physicians refused to allow Breed to brought into his presence.

The constable made a statement, in substance as follows:—

"I searched him (Breed), and found a new revolver, which, in my opinion, had never been fired, and the money of which I have spoken. I then asked him where he got the money, and he replied, 'I borrowed it of a friend.' He afterwards told me that he sold a $2000 bond to Charles Blair, a broker of Syracuse, for $6000, then asked him where he got the bond, and he said he bought it in New York, but would not tell from whom." Breed says he is an insurance agent, doing business in Fulton, Oswego county. He appears to be perfectly confident that Halpine, the express manager, who was shot in his car while attending to his duties, will not identify him as the assassin and robber. Halpine's condition has changed for the worse to-day.

NEW JERSEY WATER FAMINE.

Precautions Against Fire—How Citizens are to Obtain Water.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says:—

"The Board of Police Commissioners and the Mayor of Jersey City last evening met the agents of the several fire insurance companies to determine on the precautions to be used against fire. It was decided to place one hundred special officers on duty to-night in the several precincts in the city, to borrow from this city ten thousand feet of hose, and to import a quantity of portable fire-extinguishers. At Hoboken old wells are again brought into use and new ones will be dug. The water lying upon the property of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company is also to be utilized for the citizens. Several thousands of gallons taken from this city were distributed this morning among the upper wards of the city. In Jersey City this morning ten men were fined each fifty dollars for having turned on the water at the fire hydrants.

WEST POINT TROUBLES.

The Trial of the Colored Cadet—The Military Academy also on Trial—Charges and Counter-Charges—The Cadet Mob.

The question whether or not the colored Cadet Smith had lied, in a certain manner, was the small cloud no larger than a man's hand out of which has grown a court contest and an outside controversy which fully makes up in dramatic interest all that it lacks on account of the absence of renowned advocates and the imposing scenes usually incident to great trials. Many of the cadets have vented their spite in jeering and annoying the colored cadet.

Within a few weeks, a party entered his room, in his absence, and shamefully desecrated it. Within the same period, a stalwart Kentuckian cadet, of the next class above that of Smith, and the heaviest and tallest man in it, visited him at his quarters and "took satisfaction of him" by blows with the fist, simply because "the nigger" had not deferred to him at mess as he might have done.

The Kentuckian was placed in arrest, and it was expected he would be severely punished; but the next day it was stated that the colored cadet had acknowledged that he had "exasperated" the cadet who beat him, and the latter was released. The Commandant referred to the affair at parade, that evening; announced the release of the offender, and said that "Cadet Smith had acted magnanimously."

All cadets in their "plebeian" state suffer what they at the time regard as indignities, but what they subsequently profess to regard as very essential parts of military training. Cadet Smith was from the first doubly "plebeian"—on account of both class and color. Lacking the sympathy and society of fellow-cadets, who might have advised him how to treat real or imaginary indignities, he had presented to him the alternative of trying to fight his way through or to submit to everything. He certainly demonstrated a readiness to fight becoming in a soldier, but he appears to have sometimes resented apparent insults where he had not sufficient cause. The class which graduates next summer, last week, with mob violence expelled three cadets, expressly because they had practised a petty lying fraud to obtain an indulgence. The offending cadets were "expelled," and it was hoped that this action would help to justify the hatred of the colored cadet, and his expected ejection from the Academy.

Cadet Smith appears to have determined, of his own motion, to employ no counsel in his trial. It is stated that, in his previous trial, he was so tenacious in his opinions as to the proper conduct of his defense that his counsel, Colonel Parsons, finally threatened to withdraw from the case unless his client would pay more deference to his advice. In the present trial Smith is distinctly understood to be guided entirely by his own judgment as to the manner of his defense.

The Judge-Advocate, Lieutenant Gardner is very considerate in dealing with the accused, and, as was his prerogative, has now and then advised him against pressing certain questions. Smith, however, generally insists, and the Judge-Advocate can but receive the written questions, propound them, and then paste them in the record. Yesterday Cadet Smith persisted in calling up the evidence in a former affair with Cadet Anderson, which when it was presented, operated much to his disadvantage before the court, as he was shown by the report of a Cadet-Lieutenant to have maliciously kicked a fellow cadet. The prosecution will close this morning. The defense will then begin, and will probably be continued through two or three days.

General Upton, after the recess of the Court, produced the general delinquency book, and said that in referring back to the delinquencies for September 8, 1870, this report is entered against Cadet T. W. Smith:—"Malicious conduct in ranks at drill P. M.; wilfully kicking file." The report is entered in the name of Cadet Lieut. White. For this offense accused submitted a written explanation.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—*Offense*—"Malicious conduct in ranks in drill; wilfully kicking at file."

Explanation.—"The cadet referred to as having been kicked, has been in the habit of trying to trip me at every chance, especially in ranks, and also in crowding me out of ranks. During this drill he had stepped on my toes several times, and when we were obliquing to the left in this particular instance, he came near tripping me twice, as he, being on my right, could place his left foot in front of my right, and thus throw me forward. So I took particular pains to watch his movements, and when he placed his feet in position, which I am confident he purposely done. Instead of stumbling over it I kicked it out of the way. I had no desire to have any trouble with the cadet, but when I found that he continued to show his ill-nature, I considered myself justified in putting a stop to it. There was no malice shown. Respectfully submitted.

J. W. SMITH, Cadet Private.

This explanation was returned by Colonel Upton to Cadet Smith, for the name of the cadet referred to as stepping on his feet. Cadet Smith returned it with the indorsement that Cadet Anderson was the one he meant. The explanation was next sent to Cadet-Lieutenant White, to be indorsed by his explanation, which was as follows:—

"I saw Mr. Smith kick Mr. Anderson, and at the time he fell back slightly and reached around with his foot to do so. There was considerable crowding in the company at the time, and the tripping up of Mr. Smith was unavoidable. The same thing happened to other files. That he kicked Mr. Anderson with malicious intent I have no doubt. It was shown plainly in every feature of his face.

"H. G. WHITE,
"Cadet Lieutenant 'A' Company."

THE CADET MOB.

General Pitcher, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, has issued the appended order in relation to the recent mob. The sentence is regarded as a very severe one, and amounts to close confinement for several months:—

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1871.—Special Orders, No. 3.—I. In the hope that time and sober reflection would impel the first class concerned in the recent unwarrantable outrage on certain members of the fourth-class, to disavow and regret their hasty action, the Superintendent withheld his disapproval of their mob-law violence until all the circumstances were fully made known

From these it appears that certain cadets of the fourth class were guilty of a violation of the regulations, and of the law concerning veracity, which, considered in relation to recent similar circumstances, are calculated to destroy the well-deserved, and, until now, the well-preserved good name of the Corps of Cadets. While conceding that the motives which animated the members of the first class originated from a praiseworthy source, no words can express too forcibly the disapproval by the superintendent of the assumption of power by cadets, until now unknown to those who organized, and for 63 years have governed, the Military Academy.

Well may the enemies of the institution point sneeringly at its military teachings, which, after nearly four years, have produced in its graduating class no better fruit than this. While expressing his bitter and profound regret at the cause and consequences of this most discreditable affair, the Superintendent is of the firm conviction that but few of the entire body of cadets hold the reputation of the Military Academy in so little esteem as not to feel the deepest mortification at this exhibition of mob law among its members.

II. Until further orders the members of the first class will be confined to the limits of the plain bounded by the carriage road passing the barracks, library, Fort Clinton, and the Superintendent's quarters. They are further deprived of all privileges and indulgences granted to cadets, nor shall they apply for the same. Members of the class not implicated may be relieved from the operation of this order on disavowing all connection with this disgraceful affair. By command of

Colonel PITCHER.
Edward C. Boynton, Brevet-Major and Adjutant.

—A scoffer, residing in Hartford, Conn., who has been contending that he could not learn from the most careful reading of the papers what good the scientific party in Mount Washington is doing, was dumbfounded last Saturday when he learned by the daily report that they have discovered "a snow-flake of a heretofore undescribed form."

SECOND EDITION

To-Day's Cable News.

The Belgian Militia Ordered Out.

The London Conference.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Ocean Queen Case.

Death of Hon. John Covode.

FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian Militia.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says that the Belgian militia are again summoned to the frontier, and that a staff of officers has already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy.

The Investment of Givet.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, near the Belgian border.

The London Conference.

Berlin letters to London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace in case of the surrender of Paris during the session. They also state that Lord Granville is the author of the postponement of the assembling of the Conference.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Seizure of the Ocean Queen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—An Aspinwall correspondent has the following:—I am informed by a Cuban officer of a plan organized to seize the steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed from New York December 3d. General W. A. C. Ryan, of Cuban celebrity, took passage under the assumed name of Ashbury on the Ocean Queen, after shipping two thousand cases of arms and ammunition. Two or three hundred Cuban troops were expected to go aboard as passengers, and, when two days out, seize the steamer, land troops and arms somewhere on the island of Cuba, and then release her.

Two hundred United States troops for San Diego, California, were on board the Ocean Queen, which so alarmed the Cubans that they did not embark, and General Ryan went to Aspinwall alone. The landed arms, etc., awaited the arrival of the steamer Hornet. This vessel arrived December 27, and sailed for Cuba on the 31st, with a number of Cuban recruits. Rumors say this expedition was arranged for the purpose of aiding General Mosquera in an anticipated revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the present Government of Panama, and the visit of Ryan to the fortifications of Panama, accompanied by United States Consul Perry, served to corroborate these suspicions; but thus far there have been no demonstrations pointing towards revolution.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A San Francisco Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed resolutions asking Congress to grant to the city of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio military reservation for a public park.

Governors' Inauguration.

The new Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada were inaugurated yesterday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Judge Rice, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the road on the branch from a point six miles above the mouth of the Cowlitz river, on the Columbia river, Oregon, via Olympia, Washington Territory, to Puget Sound. Two thousand Chinamen have been contracted for here, and will commence going north next week to work on this road. The Pacific Rolling Mills will furnish rails to the extent of their capacity. The rest are on their way from New York. Seventy-five miles will be in running order by the first of July.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of the Hon. John Covode.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The death of the Hon. John Covode occurred at 4 o'clock this morning at the United States Hotel here. It was caused by heart disease, the first attack of which occurred about 1 o'clock this morning. Hon. John Cessna was with him at the time of his death. Mr. Covode and his wife had been to Philadelphia to place their children at school, and were on their return West at the time of his death.

Death of Representative J. A. Campbell.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Joseph A. Campbell, member of the House from the Seventeenth Philadelphia district, died this morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, of consumption.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News of Mr. Covode's Death at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The death of Hon. John Covode, which occurred at Harrisburg this morning, created a profound sensation among the members of the House. He left here a few days ago apparently in his usual health, and expected to return in time to vote on the San Domingo resolution, to which he was opposed. He was so well known here that his death has been the absorbing topic of conversation in both houses all the morning. His death will be formally announced by his colleague in the House in a few days.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire at Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, Jan. 11.—A fire on Pollock street last night destroyed the Episcopal church, Baer & Eppler's dry goods store, and Nashe's book store. Loss about $60,000; insured for about $20,000. The church was not insured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15½c.; low middlings, 14¾c. Flour active and very firm, but prices unchanged. Wheat firm at yesterday's prices; stock scarce. Corn in fair demand; white, 81@82c. Oats active at 56@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork in good demand at $20·50@20·75. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib 12½c.; shoulders, 10c. Hams, $14@18c. Lard in fair demand at 12½c. Whisky [illegible]

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan 11.—Building No. 2 of Kimball & Larkin's carriage factory, on Preble street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5000. Insured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contested Election—Price vs. Lynd—Trouble with a Prothonotary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

This morning David W. Sellers, Esq., came into Court and stated that a proceeding was about to be instituted before the Legislature contesting the seat of James Lynd as as Associate Judge of the District Court, and in order thereto the law required a certificate from the Prothonotary of this Court that at least fifty of the signers to the petition were qualified electors. The petition, with the names of some of the most prominent citizens of the community, had been presented to Mr. Donegan, the Prothonotary, and his certificate requested. He refused to sign it, and therefore it became necessary to present the following petition to the Court:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:—The petition of David W. Sellers respectfully showeth to the Court that he is a petitioner with more than fifty other qualified electors of this county to a complaint setting forth an undue election and false return in the office of Associate Judge of the District Court of the County of Philadelphia in October last past, which said petition and complaint require a certificate to be attached from the prothonotary that at least fifty of the petitioners at the time of signing were duly qualified electors. That said petition and complaint were presented to Richard Donegan, Prothonotary of this Court, on January 11, 1871, with a request that he should sign said certificate, and with the offer on the part of your petitioner to depose an oath that he knew at least fifty of said petitioners were qualified electors, but that said Richard Donegan refused to sign said certificate. And your petitioner further saith that unless said petition is presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania within ten days after the organization of the Legislature (which took place on the third day of the present month), accompanied by such a certificate, the same would not be according to law, and no jurisdiction would attach to proceed on said complaint and petition; and forasmuch as the case is one of exigency, and no speedy remedy exists, your petitioner prays that the said Richard Donegan will be forthwith commanded to sign such a certificate.

DAVID W. SELLERS.

Mr. Sellers requested that the Prothonotary be sent for, in order that he might explain his refusal to do as required.

Mr. Donegan came in and said that when the request was made he could not certify that the petitioners were qualified electors, because he did not know it of his own knowledge, and did not choose to stretch his conscience on that point. He said he had not had an opportunity to examine the names.

Mr. Sellers flatly contradicted him by saying that he had twice offered him the petition, and he had each time pushed it away from him, declining to have anything to do with it.

An angry altercation was about to take place between the Prothonotary and Mr. Sellers, which, however, Judge Ludlow prevented by saying:—

"Mr. Prothonotary, I, as a judge of this court, now hand you this petition, with the names of the petitioners, and direct you to examine them in order to satisfy yourself that they are qualified electors, and if, upon oath being made before you of their qualifications, you still refuse to sign the certificate, we shall have to proceed as directed by the act of Assembly. Now, take this and report by 12 o'clock."

Mr. Donegan took the paper and left court.

The following are some of the signers to the petition, of whose qualifications as electors the certificate is wanted:—

William A. Porter, George M. Dallas, E. R. Cope, C. Ingersoll, Thomas W. Price, N. H. Sharpless, A. M. Burton, David W. Sellers, John Samuel, Richard Vaux, Simon Arnold, C. M. Husbands, George Northrop and others.

At 12 o'clock the Prothonotary returned, handed the petition back to the Court, and said:—

"With all due respect, your Honor, I do not see that I can sign the certificate."

Judge Ludlow.—"Let an alternative mandamus issue returnable at 1 o'clock."

At 1 o'clock counsel stated that there had been a difficulty in the Prothonotary's office about the form of the writ, and the hour had arrived before the writ had been made out; but Mr. Sellers said that as the Prothonotary himself had to make out his own writ to be served upon him, and he was fully cognizant of the meaning of the order, he certainly ought to make return at once.

Counsel representing Mr. Donegan said they would make return as soon as they saw the writ. They wished to make several points; one that he, not being custodian of the list of voters, was unable to certify that these petitioners were qualified electors; and the other, that the act of Assembly under which this demand was made was unconstitutional, in that it required a judicial act of an executive officer.

Judge Ludlow suggested that if oath was made before the Prothonotary of the qualifications of these electors, he could certify that upon this affidavit he believed them so to be. This might be sufficient, and save further trouble. He gave him until 2 o'clock again.

At 2 o'clock the Prothonotary made the following return to the writ of mandamus:—

In answer to said writ, I answer and say that I am not the custodian of the list of qualified electors, and have no knowledge or means of knowledge that the signers of said petition are such qualified electors.

And for further answer, I say that I am advised and so suggest that the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided (to wit, the act of July 2, 1839) is contrary to the Constitution of this State and has no binding force whatever, and hence respectfully submit that I am not bound to make such certificate.

Sworn to before R. D. DONEGAN,
GEORGE DDISS.

Mr. Sellers demurred to the return, saying that the return admitted that the signers of this petition were qualified electors, but simply said that Mr. Donegan was not custodian of the list.

After hearing counsel, Judge Ludlow said:—"If we order our Prothonotary to certify to a record of this court, it will not do for him to refuse obedience on the ground that he does not know the record to be true, and thus I answer the first proposition of the answer. As to the second, I say it would be revolutionary in me at this time to decide that this act of Assembly is unconstitutional. I award a peremptory mandamus commanding the Prothonotary to certify that upon the affidavits before him he believes the petitioners to be qualified electors."

GEORGIA.

The Troublesome Senatorial Question—How the Issue Stands.

A Washington despatch says:—The case of the Georgia Senators, postponed from last Saturday, will be heard before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday next, unless a railroad or some other accident interposes. Contrary to statements that have been made, there are only two rival delegations seeking admittance to the present Congress. Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller were elected July 23, 1868, and Henry P. Farrow and R. H. Whitely, Feb. 15, 1870. The condition of the question is about as follows:—Hill and Miller were elected by the Legislature organized by Gen. Meade, before the colored members were expelled. There were in that Legislature, as is alleged, some twenty members disqualified from holding seats by the fourteenth amendment; and this is the ground on which the validity of the election is questioned. After this election about twenty of the colored members were expelled, and minority candidates admitted in their places; and such was the composition of the Assembly in December last, when Congress ordered a reorganization. The minority candidates in the seats of the negroes were turned out and the former occupants restored, and the members disqualified by the amendment were expelled and minority candidates put in their places; and Farrow and Whitely were elected by the Legislature as thus composed. So one set of Senators were elected when the Legislature contained twenty members politically disqualified for them, and the other by a Legislature containing twenty members who received only a minority of votes. The committee will report as soon as the contestants can be heard.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Specie Bonds.

The Georgia Election Cases.

Proceedings of Congress

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The Women Suffrage Advocates

had a protracted hearing before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, and presented arguments to show that, under the fifteenth amendment, they are entitled to vote without any further legislation. There were about twenty of them present. Among them were Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Stanton. This afternoon they held a convention. The committee was very favorably impressed with the arguments of some of the ladies, and one member said that no man in the House could have stated that side of the case more forcibly than was done by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull.

The Five Per Cent. Bonds.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to report the Senate bill increasing the amount of five per cent. bonds to five hundred millions, interest payable quarterly; but it is provided that as new bonds are to be put upon the market the old ones must be redeemed and cancelled. The committee is preparing a supplementary tariff bill relating chiefly to duties on woollen goods. It is proposed to increase the

Duty on Mixed Woollens

to 45 cents. Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to place coal on the free list, but it was not adopted, the vote being 4 to 4.

Floating Docks and Batteries.

The Secretary of the Navy was before the House Appropriation Committee to-day and made an argument in favor of the appropriation for floating docks and batteries. The committee is not disposed to make an appropriation for such purposes.

Steamer Subsidies.

The Senate Postal Committee agreed to-day to report in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between California and Australia, with subsidy sufficient to secure its success.

The Georgia Senators.

Messrs. Hill, Miller, and Farrow, claiming to be Senators from Georgia, had a hearing this morning before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It will be some days before the committee will be able to make a report, and the admission of any of the parties is doubtful.

The Georgia Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day gave a hearing to Dr. Miller and Joshua Hill, the one claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia for the term expiring March 4 next, and the other for the term ending March 4, 1873. Henry P. Farrow, who with Whitely contests their seats, was also before the committee, with whom their case now rests.

Obituary—Perry Fuller.

Perry Fuller died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city of paralysis of the heart. Several weeks ago he had a severe attack of illness, but had apparently entirely recovered his health and was in cheerful spirits last night while visiting friends. He was forty-four years of age.

Female Suffrage.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House Judiciary Committee this morning heard the arguments of Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. A. G. Riddle, claiming the right of suffrage for women under the fifteenth constitutional amendment. About fifty other ladies were present. The committee listened attentively to the speeches, but took no action.

FROM THE STATE.

Additional Particulars of Mr. Covode's Death.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Mr. Covode reached here in good health last evening from Philadelphia. He was quite cheerful and ate a hearty supper. Soon after he complained of feeling chilly, and later in the evening he suffered considerable pain in the left side, but did not feel at all alarmed. His suffering increased until about midnight, when Dr. Zeigler was called in. He was then much prostrated by very acute pain in the region of the heart, but the physician assured him of relief in a short time.

The pain continued to increase, however, until about 4 o'clock, when his physician told him that he would be better in an hour. He answered, "Must I suffer this agony for an hour yet?" and almost immediately after said, "I am dying," and ceased to breathe. His wife accompanied him, and was attended during the night, after Mr. Covode's illness became alarming, by Mrs. Senator Cameron. His death has created a profound impression here, and he is as widely lamented as he is known. He was first a political candidate in 1848, when he ran against Mr. Hughes for Senate in the then hopeless Democratic district of Somerset and Westmoreland, and came within a few votes of an election. In 1854 he was elected to Congress over Mr. Drum, and was re-elected in 1856, 1858, and 1860. In 1862 he declined a renomination and the district was lost, Mr. Dawson being elected. In 1864 he was pressed to accept a nomination again, but peremptorily declined, and Mr. Dawson was re-elected. In 1866 he was forced to accept the nomination and he was elected over Mr. Weir, and in 1868 he was re-elected over General Foster. In 1870 he declined, and General Foster was elected over Hon. Andrew Stewart by some 700 majority. In 1860, and again in 1863, he was a prominent candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, and, had he lived, would very probably have been the candidate in 1872.

FROM NEW YORK.

Report of the Prussian Occupation of Havre.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A supposed unfounded report of the occupation of Havre by the Germans is circulating here.

Match Factory Burned.

The match factory of J. Leoger, on West Fifty-fourth street, was damaged to the amount of $8000 by fire this morning; insured.

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The bids for bonds aggregated $9,384,900 at 7·21@8·30. The awards were [illegible]

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on all ocean cable legislation was debated upon a motion by Mr. Chandler to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, summarising the results of that committee's action upon various propositions before it, said that among other bills now pending which had been reported from that committee was a general measure for a code regulating ocean cables, the substance of which was sketched by their late associate, Mr. Fessenden.

There were also several special bills, one for a cable from San Francisco to Japan, which had been considered many days by the committee. He doubted the expediency of taking all those matters at this late stage of the session from the charge of the committee which had specially considered them. A joint committee, if appointed at all, should begin with a new Congress.

Mr. Williams advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent understanding by Congress of the pending conflicting propositions. One of these was to appropriate $500,000 yearly for a long period in aid of a telegraph line from California to China. If another company would do the work for one-half that amount, there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action till to-morrow.

The latter half of the morning hour was occupied by Mr. Revels in some remarks upon the bill to aid in the repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. He spoke of the importance of the cotton trade, remarking that while cotton was no longer king, its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demanded that all proper measures should be taken to foster it

He referred to the difficulties in the way of cotton production in Egypt and Brazil, to show that with proper encouragement its cultivation in the United States could be carried on without fear of successful competition in other countries. By the improvements contemplated by the bill several millions of acres of cotton land in the delta between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers would be opened to cultivation.

Upon his motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution as amended by the House for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo, the question being upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment by adding thereto:—"And the commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica, and extent of territory occupied by the opposing parties; also as to the relations between the existing Government of Dominica and the neighboring republic of Hayti, and the pendency of any claim territorial or pecuniary by the latter upon the former; and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two Governments.

Mr. Saulsbury moved as a further amendment, to add:—"And provided further, That Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Fillmore, and W. F. Sherman be the commissioners."

House.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $1,438,347.

Mr. Degener introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by United States Consuls. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, forbidding cattle to be confined in railroad cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading, to give the cattle rest, water, and feeding for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steamboats where arrangements are made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. Eldridge questioned the propriety and constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Wilson stated the measure had been carefully considered and submitted to some of the best lawyers, who certified to its legality and constitutionality. The transportation by railroad of cattle from the West to the East was very great and was daily increasing, and it was well known that the most inhuman and barberous practices were perpetrated on stock in transit that were not only disgraceful to humanity, but made meat of cattle deleterious to health.

Mr. Eldridge was satisfied that the bill was regugnant to the Constitution, inasmuch as it interfered with the internal police regulations of each State. Congress might as well undertake to legislate for the police in every city and village. He suggested that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson argued that the bill was directly within the scope of the provisions of the Constitution, which gave to Congress power to regulate commerce between States.

He moved the previous question.

On a vote by tellers there were only 104 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum.

On a second vote by tellers the vote was still less, many members being probably attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

A motion to adjourn was then made, pending the vote on the yeas and nays.

The Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Governor Geary announcing the death at Harrisburg this morning of Hon. John Covode, Representative from Pennsylvania, and speaking of him as a good citizen and valuable and faithful public servant and a true patriot.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Mr. Connell presented a petition contesting the seat of Senator Dechert, alleging that he received but 12,620 votes and that his competitor received 12,886 votes. The petition also alleges general frauds, neglects, etc., in all the Democratic precincts of the Second, Third, and Fourth wards. Mr. Connell moved to select a committee to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, moved to postpone the subject for the present. Agreed to.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Connell, extending the time for the completion of the Philadelphia and Montgomery County Railroad.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schnatterly presented the petition of citizens of the Twelfth district contesting the seat of John Lamon, Republican. Friday next, the 13th inst., was fixed for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Quigley presented the petition of citizens of the Eleventh district contesting the seat of Samuel Hagar, Republican. Thursday next was fixed for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Josephs said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of Hon. Joseph A. Campbell. He would present resolutions on the subject hereafter.

Mr. Ellis, Schuylkill, moved to print 3000 copies of the report of the State Mining Superintendents.

An amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, to print but 1000 copies, was lost, as well as another amendment by the same gentleman to limit the cost of the books to forty cents each.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, favored the larger number, as did also Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Johnson said that the book was imperfect.

The original resolution was passed.

Mr. Fulton, of Westmoreland announced the death of Hon. John Covode, and offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The Hon. John Covode, one of the Representatives of this State in the present Congress, died in this city this morning very suddenly, on his way from his home to the National Capital.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a committee of three of the members of each House be appointed to make arrangements for the transmission of his body to his home.

Passed unanimously.

The Senate and House met in joint convention to elect a State Treasurer.

The result was—for R. W. Mackey, 70 Republican votes; Daniel O. Barr, 60 Democratic votes.

Robert W. Mackey was thereupon declared to be elected Treasurer for one year from May 4, 1871.

The only incident of the election was a short speech by Senator Billingfelt. He said that as he had already expressed his preference, and as he believed that this was the last time the Legislature would be called on to enter into such a contest, he would on this occasion vote for the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Mackey.

The Speaker of the House announced the committee to escort the remains of Hon. John Covode to consist of Messrs. Fulton, Sloan, and Humphreys.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Daring Outrage at Lancaster.

The Albany Express Robbery.

New Jersey Water Famine.

The Troubles at West Point.

The Case of the Colored Cadet.

DARING CRIME IN LANCASTER.

$4000 and Other Valuables Stolen—A Family Bound and Gagged by a Band of Masked Men.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* of last evening has an account of an incredibly daring outrage perpetrated in that city, from which we condense as follows:—

Last night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the residence of Samuel Denlinger, a Director of the Lancaster County National Bank, of this city, was burglariously entered by four men, with masked faces, and robbed of $4000 in Government and Lancaster city bonds, $100 in currency, gold, and silver, and three silver watches, valued at $35 each.

Immediately upon entering the house the robbers repaired to the bedside of Mr. Denlinger, binding him hand and foot with ropes, and also binding a rope across his mouth, which they tied in a knot behind his ear. This, however, was not very well performed, as the rope fell from about his face before the burglars left the house. They then tied Mr. Denlinger's mother-in-law in a similar manner, and next his wife shared the same fate. In tying Mrs. Denlinger, however, the fact was disclosed that the parties, at least one of the number, knew the family intimately; she is a confirmed invalid, unable to walk or leave her bed, and when one of the burglars was about to tie her ankles together, another stepped to his side and whispered in his ear, when he at once quit his hold upon Mrs. Denlinger's limbs, and refused to tie them. It is supposed that the operator was told that it was unnecessary to bind her, as she was unable to walk at any rate. Having secured the family in the lower part of the house in this manner, a pistol was next placed to Mr. Denlinger's head, with the accompanying threat that they would blow his brains out instantly if he refused to disclose the whereabouts of his money and bonds. He told them where the pocket-book was that contained the $100, and also where the bonds were kept, giving one of them the key to the desk, but the other three were so impatient that they broke the desk open and abstracted the bonds. The masks which they wore were simply strips of black alpaca, which they had bound around the lower parts of their faces. Having secured all they wanted, they beat a retreat, leaving their victims bound upon their beds. By this time other members of the household became aroused by the unusual sounds, and, discovering the family tied up in this unpleasant style, quickly released them; but before the alarm could be sufficiently spread the burglars were safely out of the vicinity.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Outrage Upon Express Messenger Halpine.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:—Although several days have intervened, the painful interest and excitement occasioned by the daring robbery and attempted assassination of the express messenger Thomas A. Halpine, on Friday evening, have scarcely abated. From the manner in which the entire affair was planned and successfully carried out, it is evident the robber was no ordinary criminal, and has thoroughly provided for the means of escape. Every moment of time, from before the train was made up, was calculated with a precision which the result shows was perfect.

The statement of the hostler at Dearstyne's Hotel to Chief Maloy, about a man passing and repassing the hotel in a wagon to which a white horse was attached, as if in waiting for some one, about the time the deed was committed, receives a great deal of credence, and seems to be a reasonable solution of the mystery and manner of the criminal's flight. It is generally believed the whiskers and moustache were false, and if such were the case, the robber might very easily have taken them off, and jumped on board one of the passenger cars and gone on to Springfield or Boston, or else have taken the train to Troy, or may be, even now, stopping in this city, almost without danger of detection.

"Another important circumstance connected with the affair is this:—Yesterday afternoon, while a number of boys were skating on the creek at East Albany, one of their number discovered a revolver lying on the ice, a short distance south of the east end of the Hudson river bridge. It was found to be a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, apparently a second-hand weapon, not a great deal used, and answers to the description of the one purchased at Scott's store on Friday afternoon. Three of the chambers were discharged and the remaining four loaded, and it is undoubtedly the one used by the robber and thrown away by him on jumping from the car after committing the crime.

Arrest of a Suspected Man.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Arthur X. Breed, who was brought here from Syracuse on suspicion of being the express robber, was confronted with the young man who sold the pistol, but he failed to identify him as the purchaser. Halpine, the messenger, was in such condition this afternoon that the physicians refused to allow Breed to brought into his presence.

The constable made a statement, in substance as follows:—

"I searched him (Breed), and found a new revolver, which, in my opinion, had never been fired, and the money of which I have spoken. I then asked him where he got the money, and he replied, 'I borrowed it of a friend.' He afterwards told me that he sold a $2000 bond to Charles Blair, a broker of Syracuse, for $6000, then asked him where he got the bond, and he said he bought it in New York, but would not tell from whom." Breed says he is an insurance agent, doing business in Fulton, Oswego county. He appears to be perfectly confident that Halpine, the express manager, who was shot in his car while attending to his duties, will not identify him as the assassin and robber. Halpine's condition has changed for the worse to-day.

NEW JERSEY WATER FAMINE.

Precautions Against Fire—How Citizens are to Obtain Water.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says:—

"The Board of Police Commissioners and the Mayor of Jersey City last evening met the agents of the several fire insurance companies to determine on the precautions to be used against fire. It was decided to place one hundred special officers on duty to-night in the several precincts in the city, to borrow from this city ten thousand feet of hose, and to import a quantity of portable fire-extinguishers. At Hoboken old wells are again brought into use and new ones will be dug. The water lying upon the property of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company is also to be utilized for the citizens. Several thousands of gallons taken from this city were distributed this morning among the upper wards of the city. In Jersey City this morning ten men were fined each fifty dollars for having turned on the water at the fire hydrants.

WEST POINT TROUBLES.

The Trial of the Colored Cadet—The Military Academy also on Trial—Charges and Counter-Charges—The Cadet Mob.

The question whether or not the colored Cadet Smith had lied, in a certain manner, was the small cloud no larger than a man's hand out of which has grown a court contest and an outside controversy which fully makes up in dramatic interest all that it lacks on account of the absence of renowned advocates and the imposing scenes usually incident to great trials. Many of the cadets have vented their spite in jeering and annoying the colored cadet.

Within a few weeks, a party entered his room, in his absence, and shamefully desecrated it. Within the same period, a stalwart Kentuckian cadet, of the next class above that of Smith, and the heaviest and tallest man in it, visited him at his quarters and "took satisfaction of him" by blows with the fist, simply because "the nigger" had not deferred to him at mess as he might have done.

The Kentuckian was placed in arrest, and it was expected he would be severely punished; but the next day it was stated that the colored cadet had acknowledged that he had "exasperated" the cadet who beat him, and the latter was released. The Commandant referred to the affair at parade, that evening; announced the release of the offender, and said that "Cadet Smith had acted magnanimously."

All cadets in their "plebeian" state suffer what they at the time regard as indignities, but what they subsequently profess to regard as very essential parts of military training. Cadet Smith was from the first doubly "plebeian"—on account of both class and color. Lacking the sympathy and society of fellow-cadets, who might have advised him how to treat real or imaginary indignities, he had presented to him the alternative of trying to fight his way through or to submit to everything. He certainly demonstrated a readiness to fight becoming in a soldier, but he appears to have sometimes resented apparent insults where he had not sufficient cause. The class which graduates next summer, last week, with mob violence expelled three cadets, expressly because they had practised a petty lying fraud to obtain an indulgence. The offending cadets were "expelled," and it was hoped that this action would help to justify the hatred of the colored cadet, and his expected ejection from the Academy.

Cadet Smith appears to have determined, of his own motion, to employ no counsel in his trial. It is stated that, in his previous trial, he was so tenacious in his opinions as to the proper conduct of his defense that his counsel, Colonel Parsons, finally threatened to withdraw from the case unless his client would pay more deference to his advice. In the present trial Smith is distinctly understood to be guided entirely by his own judgment as to the manner of his defense.

The Judge-Advocate, Lieutenant Gardner is very considerate in dealing with the accused, and, as was his prerogative, has now and then advised him against pressing certain questions. Smith, however, generally insists, and the Judge-Advocate can but receive the written questions, propound them, and then paste them in the record. Yesterday Cadet Smith persisted in calling up the evidence in a former affair with Cadet Anderson, which when it was presented, operated much to his disadvantage before the court, as he was shown by the report of a Cadet-Lieutenant to have maliciously kicked a fellow cadet. The prosecution will close this morning. The defense will then begin, and will probably be continued through two or three days.

General Upton, after the recess of the Court, produced the general delinquency book, and said that in referring back to the delinquencies for September 8, 1870, this report is entered against Cadet T. W. Smith:—"Malicious conduct in ranks at drill P. M.; wilfully kicking file." The report is entered in the name of Cadet Lieut. White. For this offense accused submitted a written explanation.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—*Offense*—"Malicious conduct in ranks in drill; wilfully kicking at file."

Explanation.—"The cadet referred to as having been kicked, has been in the habit of trying to trip me at every chance, especially in ranks, and also in crowding me out of ranks. During this drill he had stepped on my toes several times, and when we were obliquing to the left in this particular instance, he came near tripping me twice, as he, being on my right, could place his left foot in front of my right, and thus throw me forward. So I took particular pains to watch his movements, and when he placed his feet in position, which I am confident he purposely done. Instead of stumbling over it I kicked it out of the way. I had no desire to have any trouble with the cadet, but when I found that he continued to show his ill-nature, I considered myself justified in putting a stop to it. There was no malice shown. Respectfully submitted.

J. W. SMITH, Cadet Private.

This explanation was returned by Colonel Upton to Cadet Smith, for the name of the cadet referred to as stepping on his feet. Cadet Smith returned it with the indorsement that Cadet Anderson was the one he meant. The explanation was next sent to Cadet-Lieutenant White, to be indorsed by his explanation, which was as follows:—

"I saw Mr. Smith kick Mr. Anderson, and at the time he fell back slightly and reached around with his foot to do so. There was considerable crowding in the company at the time, and the tripping up of Mr. Smith was unavoidable. The same thing happened to other files. That he kicked Mr. Anderson with malicious intent I have no doubt. It was shown plainly in every feature of his face.

"H. G. WHITE,

"Cadet Lieutenant 'A' Company."

THE CADET MOB.

General Pitcher, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, has issued the appended order in relation to the recent mob. The sentence is regarded as a very severe one, and amounts to close confinement for several months:—

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1871.—Special Orders, No. 3.—I. In the hope that time and sober reflection would impel the first class concerned in the recent unwarrantable outrage on certain members of the fourth class, to disavow and regret their hasty action, the Superintendent withheld his disapproval of their mob-law violence until all the circumstances were fully made known.

From these it appears that certain cadets of the fourth class were guilty of a violation of the regulations, and of the law concerning veracity, which, considered in relation to recent similar circumstances, are calculated to destroy the well-deserved, and, until now, the well-preserved good name of the Corps of Cadets. While conceding that the motives which animated the members of the first class originated from a praiseworthy source, no words can express too forcibly the disapproval by the superintendent of the assumption of power by cadets, until now unknown to those who organized, and for 63 years have governed, the Military Academy.

Well may the enemies of the institution point sneeringly at its military teachings, which, after nearly four years, have produced in its graduating class no better fruit than this. While expressing his bitter and profound regret at the cause and consequences of this most discreditable affair, the Superintendent is of the firm conviction that but few of the entire body of cadets hold the reputation of the Military Academy in so little esteem as not to feel the deepest mortification at this exhibition of mob law among its members.

II. Until further orders the members of the first class will be confined to the limits of the plain bounded by the carriage road passing the barracks, library, Fort Clinton, and the Superintendent's quarters. They are further deprived of all privileges and indulgences granted to cadets, nor shall they apply for the same. Members of the class not implicated may be relieved from the operation of this order on disavowing all connection with this disgraceful affair. By command of

Colonel PITCHER.

Edward C. Boynton, Brevet-Major and Adjutant.

—A scoffer, residing in Hartford, Conn., who has been contending that he could not learn from the most careful reading of the papers what good the scientific party in Mount Washington is doing, was dumbfounded last Saturday when he learned by the daily report that they have discovered "a snow-flake of a heretofore undescribed form."

SECOND EDITION

To-Day's Cable News.

The Belgian Militia Ordered Out.

The London Conference.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Ocean Queen Case.

Death of Hon. John Covode.

FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian Militia.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says that the Belgian militia are again summoned to the frontier, and that a staff of officers has already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy.

The Investment of Givet.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, near the Belgian border.

The London Conference.

Berlin letters to London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace in case of the surrender of Paris during the session. They also state that Lord Granville is the author of the postponement of the assembling of the Conference.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Seizure of the Ocean Queen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—An Aspinwall correspondent has the following:—I am informed by a Cuban officer of a plan organized to seize the steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed from New York December 3d. General W. A. C. Ryan, of Cuban celebrity, took passage under the assumed name of Ashbury on the Ocean Queen, after shipping two thousand cases of arms and ammunition. Two or three hundred Cuban troops were expected to go aboard as passengers, and, when two days out, seize the steamer, land troops and arms somewhere on the island of Cuba, and then release her.

Two hundred United States troops for San Diego, California, were on board the Ocean Queen, which so alarmed the Cubans that they did not embark, and General Ryan went to Aspinwall alone. The landed arms, etc., awaited the arrival of the steamer Hornet. This vessel arrived December 27, and sailed for Cuba on the 31st, with a number of Cuban recruits. Rumors say this expedition was arranged for the purpose of aiding General Mosquera in an anticipated revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the present Government of Panama, and the visit of Ryan to the fortifications of Panama, accompanied by United States Consul Perry, served to corroborate these suspicions; but thus far there have been no demonstrations pointing towards revolution.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A San Francisco Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed resolutions asking Congress to grant to the city of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio military reservation for a public park.

Governors' Inauguration.

The new Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada were inaugurated yesterday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Judge Rice, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the road on the branch from a point six miles above the mouth of the Cowlitz river, on the Columbia river, Oregon, via Olympia, Washington Territory, to Puget Sound. Two thousand Chinamen have been contracted for here, and will commence going north next week to work on this road. The Pacific Rolling Mills will furnish rails to the extent of their capacity. The rest are on their way from New York. Seventy-five miles will be in running order by the first of July.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of the Hon. John Covode.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The death of the Hon. John Covode occurred at 4 o'clock this morning at the United States Hotel here. It was caused by heart disease, the first attack of which occurred about 1 o'clock this morning. Hon. John Cessna was with him at the time of his death. Mr. Covode and his wife had been to Philadelphia to place their children at school, and were on their return West at the time of his death.

Death of Representative J. A. Campbell.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Joseph A. Campbell, member of the House from the Seventeenth Philadelphia district, died this morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, of consumption.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News of Mr. Covode's Death at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The death of Hon. John Covode, which occurred at Harrisburg this morning, created a profound sensation among the members of the House. He left here a few days ago apparently in his usual health, and expected to return in time to vote on the San Domingo resolution, to which he was opposed. He was so well known here that his death has been the absorbing topic of conversation in both houses all the morning. His death will be formally announced by his colleague in the House in a few days.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire at Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, Jan. 11.—A fire on Pollock street last night destroyed the Episcopal church, Baer & Eppler's dry goods store, and Nashe's book store. Loss about $60,000; insured for about $20,000. The church was not insured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15¼c.; low middlings, 14¾c. Flour active and very firm, but prices unchanged. Wheat firm at yesterday's prices; stock scarce. Corn in fair demand; white, 81@82c. Oats active at 56@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork in good demand at $20·50@20·75. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib 12¾c; shoulders, 10c. Hams, 14@18c. Lard in fair demand at 12½c. Whisky m [illegible]

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan 11.—Building No. 2 of Kimball & Larkin's carriage factory, on Preble street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5000. Insured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contested Election—Price vs. Lynd—Trouble with a Prothonotary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

This morning David W. Sellers, Esq., came into Court and stated that a proceeding was about to be instituted before the Legislature contesting the seat of James Lynd as as Associate Judge of the District Court, and in order thereto the law required a certificate from the Prothonotary of this Court that at least fifty of the signers to the petition were qualified electors. The petition, with the names of some of the most prominent citizens of the community, had been presented to Mr. Donegan, the Prothonotary, and his certificate requested. He refused to sign it, and therefore it became necessary to present the following petition to the Court:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:—The petition of David W. Sellers respectfully showeth to the Court that he is a petitioner with more than fifty other qualified electors of this county to a complaint setting forth an undue election and false return in the office of Associate Judge of the District Court of the County of Philadelphia in October last past, which said petition and complaint require a certificate to be attached from the prothonotary that at least fifty of the petitioners at the time of signing were duly qualified electors. That said petition and complaint were presented to Richard Donegan, Prothonotary of this Court, on January 11, 1871, with a request that he should sign said certificate, and with the offer on the part of your petitioner to depose an oath that he knew at least fifty of said petitioners were qualified electors, but that said Richard Donegan refused to sign said certificate. And your petitioner further saith that unless said petition is presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania within ten days after the organization of the Legislature (which took place on the third day of the present month), accompanied by such a certificate, the same would not be according to law, and no jurisdiction would attach to proceed on said complaint and petition; and forasmuch as the case is one of exigency, and no speedy remedy exists, your petitioner prays that the said Richard Donegan will be forthwith commanded to sign such a certificate.

DAVID W. SELLERS.

Mr. Sellers requested that the Prothonotary be sent for, in order that he might explain his refusal to do as required.

Mr. Donegan came in and said that when the request was made he could not certify that the petitioners were qualified electors, because he did not know it of his own knowledge, and did not choose to stretch his conscience on that point. He said he had not had an opportunity to examine the names.

Mr. Sellers flatly contradicted him by saying that he had twice offered him the petition, and he had each time pushed it away from him, declining to have anything to do with it.

An angry altercation was about to take place between the Prothonotary and Mr. Sellers, which, however, Judge Ludlow prevented by saying:—

"Mr. Prothonotary, I, as a judge of this court, now hand you this petition, with the names of the petitioners, and direct you to examine them in order to satisfy yourself that they are qualified electors, and if, upon oath being made before you of their qualifications, you still refuse to sign the certificate, we shall have to proceed as directed by the act of Assembly. Now, take this and report by 12 o'clock."

Mr. Donegan took the paper and left court.

The following are some of the signers to the petition, of whose qualifications as electors the certificate is wanted:—

William A. Porter, George M. Dallas, E. R. Cope, C. Ingersoll, Thomas W. Price, N. H. Sharpless, A. M. Burton, David W. Sellers, John Samuel, Richard Vaux, Simon Arnold, C. M. Husbands, George Northrop and others.

At 12 o'clock the Prothonotary returned, handed the petition back to the Court, and said:—

"With all due respect, your Honor, I do not see that I can sign the certificate."

Judge Ludlow.—"Let an alternative mandamus issue returnable at 1 o'clock."

At 1 o'clock counsel stated that there had been a difficulty in the Prothonotary's office about the form of the writ, and the hour had arrived before the writ had been made out; but Mr. Sellers said that as the Prothonotary himself had to make out his own writ to be served upon him, and he was fully cognizant of the meaning of the order, he certainly ought to make return at once.

Counsel representing Mr. Donegan said they would make return as soon as they saw the writ. They wished to make several points; one that he, not being custodian of the list of voters, was unable to certify that these petitioners were qualified electors; and the other, that the act of Assembly under which this demand was made was unconstitutional, in that it required a judicial act of an executive officer.

Judge Ludlow suggested that if oath was made before the Prothonotary of the qualifications of these electors, he could certify that upon this affidavit he believed them so to be. This might be sufficient, and save further trouble. He gave him until 2 o'clock again.

At 2 o'clock the Prothonotary made the following return to the writ of mandamus:—

In answer to said writ, I answer and say that I am not the custodian of the list of qualified electors, and have no knowledge or means of knowledge that the signers of said petition are such qualified electors.

And for further answer, I say that I am advised and so suggest that the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided (to wit, the act of July 2, 1839) is contrary to the Constitution of thist Sate and has no binding force whatever, and hence respectfully submit that I am not bound to make such certificate.

Sworn to before R. D. DONEGAN,

GEORGE DDISS.

Mr. Sellers demurred to the return, saying that the return admitted that the signers of this petition were qualified electors, but simply said that Mr. Donegan was not custodian of the list.

After hearing counsel, Judge Ludlow said:—"If we order our Prothonotary to certify to a record of this court, it will not do for him to refuse obedience on the ground that he does not know the record to be true, and thus I answer the first proposition of the answer. As to the second, I say it would be revolutionary in me at this time to decide that this act of Assembly is unconstitutional. I award a peremptory mandamus commanding the Prothonotary to certify that upon the affidavits before him he believes the petitioners to be qualified electors."

GEORGIA.

The Troublesome Senatorial Question—How the Issue Stands.

A Washington despatch says:—The case of the Georgia Senators, postponed from last Saturday, will be heard before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday next, unless a railroad or some other accident interposes. Contrary to statements that have been made, there are only two rival delegations seeking admittance to the present Congress. Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller were elected July 28, 1868, and Henry P. Farrow and R. H. Whitely, Feb. 15, 1870. The condition of the question is about as follows:—Hill and Miller were elected by the Legislature organized by Gen. Meade, before the colored members were expelled. There were in that Legislature, as is alleged, some twenty members disqualified from holding seats by the fourteenth amendment; and this is the ground on which the validity of the election is questioned. After this election about twenty of the colored members were expelled, and minority candidates admitted in their places; and such was the composition of the Assembly in December last, when Congress ordered a reorganization. The minority candidates in the seats of the negroes were turned out and the former occupants restored, and the members disqualified by the amendment were expelled and minority candidates put in their places; and Farrow and Whitely were elected by the Legislature as thus composed. So one set of Senators were elected when the Legislature contained twenty members politically disqualified for them, and the other by a Legislature containing twenty members who received only a minority of votes. The committee will report as soon as the contested case can be heard.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Specie Bonds.

The Georgia Election Cases.

Proceedings of Congress

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The Women Suffrage Advocates

had a protracted hearing before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, and presented arguments to show that, under the fifteenth amendment, they are entitled to vote without any further legislation. There were about twenty of them present. Among them were Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Stanton. This afternoon they held a convention. The committee was very favorably impressed with the arguments of some of the ladies, and one member said that no man in the House could have stated that side of the case more forcibly than was done by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull.

The Five Per Cent. Bonds.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to report the Senate bill increasing the amount of five per cent. bonds to five hundred millions, interest payable quarterly; but it is provided that as new bonds are to be put upon the market the old ones must be redeemed and cancelled. The committee is preparing a supplementary tariff bill relating chiefly to duties on woollen goods. It is proposed to increase the

Duty on Mixed Woollens

to 45 cents. Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to place coal on the free list, but it was not adopted, the vote being 4 to 4.

Floating Docks and Batteries.

The Secretary of the Navy was before the House Appropriation Committee to-day and made an argument in favor of the appropriation for floating docks and batteries. The committee is not disposed to make an appropriation for such purposes.

Steamer Subsidies.

The Senate Postal Committee agreed to-day to report in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between California and Australia, with subsidy sufficient to secure its success.

The Georgia Senators.

Messrs. Hill, Miller, and Farrow, claiming to be Senators from Georgia, had a hearing this morning before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It will be some days before the committee will be able to make a report, and the admission of any of the parties is doubtful.

The Georgia Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day gave a hearing to Dr. Miller and Joshua Hill, the one claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia for the term expiring March 4 next, and the other for the term ending March 4, 1873. Henry P. Farrow, who with Whitely contests their seats, was also before the committee, with whom their case now rests.

Obituary—Perry Fuller.

Perry Fuller died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city of paralysis of the heart. Several weeks ago he had a severe attack of illness, but had apparently entirely recovered his health and was in cheerful spirits last night while visiting friends. He was forty-four years of age.

Female Suffrage.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House Judiciary Committee this morning heard the arguments of Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. A. G. Riddle, claiming the right of suffrage for women under the fifteenth constitutional amendment. About fifty other ladies were present. The committee listened attentively to the speeches, but took no action.

FROM THE STATE.

Additional Particulars of Mr. Covode's Death.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Mr. Covode reached here in good health last evening from Philadelphia. He was quite cheerful and ate a hearty supper. Soon after he complained of feeling chilly, and later in the evening he suffered considerable pain in the left side, but did not feel at all alarmed. His suffering increased until about midnight, when Dr. Zeigler was called in. He was then much prostrated by very acute pain in the region of the heart, but the physician assured him of relief in a short time.

The pain continued to increase, however, until about 4 o'clock, when his physician told him that he would be better in an hour. He answered, "Must I suffer this agony for an hour yet?" and almost immediately after said, "I am dying," and ceased to breathe. His wife accompanied him, and was attended during the night, after Mr. Covode's illness became alarming, by Mrs. Senator Cameron. His death has created a profound impression here, and he is as widely lamented as he is known. He was first a political candidate in 1848, when he ran against Mr. Hughes for Senate in the then hopeless Democratic district of Somerset and Westmoreland, and came within a few votes of an election. In 1854 he was elected to Congress over Mr. Drum, and was re-elected in 1856, 1858, and 1860. In 1862 he declined a renomination and the district was lost, Mr. Dawson being elected. In 1864 he was pressed to accept a nomination again, but peremptorily declined, and Mr. Dawson was re-elected. In 1866 he was forced to accept the nomination and he was elected over Mr. Weir, and in 1868 he was re-elected over General Foster. In 1870 he declined, and General Foster was elected over Hon. Andrew Stewart by some 700 majority. In 1860, and again in 1863, he was a prominent candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, and, had he lived, would very probably have been the candidate in 1872.

FROM NEW YORK.

Report of the Prussian Occupation of Havre.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A supposed unfounded report of the occupation of Havre by the Germans is circulating here.

Match Factory Burned.

The match factory of J. Leoger, on West Fifty-fourth street, was damaged to the amount of $8000 by fire this morning; insured.

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The bids for bonds aggregated $9,734,100, at 7·31@8·20. The awards were [illegible]

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on all ocean cable legislation was debated upon a motion by Mr. Chandler to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, summarizing the results of that committee's action upon various propositions before it, said that among other bills now pending which had been reported from that committee was a general measure for a code regulating ocean cables, the substance of which was sketched by their late associate, Mr. Fessenden.

There were also several special bills, one for a cable from San Francisco to Japan, which had been considered many days by the committee. He doubted the expediency of taking all those matters at this late stage of the session from the charge of the committee which had specially considered them. A joint committee, if appointed at all, should begin with a new Congress.

Mr. Williams advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent understanding by Congress of the pending conflicting propositions. One of these was to appropriate $500,000 yearly for a long period in aid of a telegraph line from California to China. If another company would do the work for one-half that amount, there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action till to-morrow.

The latter half of the morning hour was occupied by Mr. Revels in some remarks upon the bill to aid in the repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. He spoke of the importance of the cotton trade, remarking that while cotton was no longer king, its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demanded that all proper measures should be taken to foster it.

He referred to the difficulties in the way of cotton production in Egypt and Brazil, to show that with proper encouragement its cultivation in the United States could be carried on without fear of successful competition in other countries. By the improvements contemplated by the bill several millions of acres of cotton land in the delta between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers would be opened to cultivation.

Upon his motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution as amended by the House for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo, the question being upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment by adding thereto:—"And the commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica, and extent of territory occupied by the opposing parties; also as to the relations between the existing Government of Dominica and the neighboring republic of Hayti, and the pendency of any claim territorial or pecuniary by the latter upon the former; and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two Governments.

Mr. Saulsbury moved as a further amendment, to add:—"And provided further, That Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Fillmore, and W. F. Sherman be the commissioners."

House.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $1,438,347.

Mr. Degener introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by United States Consuls. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, forbidding cattle to be confined in railroad cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading, to give the cattle rest, water, and feeding for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steamboats where arrangements are made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. Eldridge questioned the propriety and constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Wilson stated the measure had been carefully considered and submitted to some of the best lawyers, who certified to its legality and constitutionality. The transportation by railroad of cattle from the West to the East was very great and was daily increasing, and it was well known that the most inhuman and barberous practices were perpetrated on stock in transit that were not only disgraceful to humanity, but made meat of cattle deleterious to health.

Mr. Eldridge was satisfied that the bill was regugnant to the Constitution, inasmuch as it interfered with the internal police regulations of each State. Congress might as well undertake to legislate for the police in every city and village. He suggested that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson argued that the bill was directly within the scope of the provisions of the Constitution, which gave to Congress power to regulate commerce between States.

He moved the previous question.

On a vote by tellers there were only 104 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum.

On a second vote by tellers the vote was still less, many members being probably attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

A motion to adjourn was then made, pending the vote on the yeas and nays.

The Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Governor Geary announcing the death at Harrisburg this morning of Hon. John Covode, Representative from Pennsylvania, and speaking of him as a good citizen and valuable and faithful public servant and a true patriot.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Mr. Connell presented a petition contesting the seat of Senator Dechert, alleging that he received but 12,620 votes and that his competitor received 12,886 votes. The petition also alleges general frauds, neglects, etc., in all the Democratic precincts of the Second, Third, and Fourth wards. Mr. Connell moved to select a committee to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, moved to postpone the subject for the present. Agreed to.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Connell, extending the time for the completion of the Philadelphia and Montgomery County Railroad.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schnatterly presented the petition of citizens of the Twelfth district contesting the seat of John Lamon, Republican. Friday next, the 13th inst., was fixed for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Quigley presented the petition of citizens of the Eleventh district contesting the seat of Samuel Hagar, Republican. Thursday next was fixed for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Josephs said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of Hon. Joseph A. Campbell. He would present resolutions on the subject hereafter.

Mr. Ellis, Schuylkill, moved to print 3000 copies of the report of the State Mining Superintendents.

An amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, to print but 1000 copies, was lost, as well as another amendment by the same gentleman to limit the cost of the books to forty cents each.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, favored the larger number, as did also Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Johnson said that the book was imperfect.

The original resolution was passed.

Mr. Fulton, of Westmoreland announced the death of Hon. John Covode, and offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The Hon. John Covode, one of the Representatives of this State in the present Congress, died in this city this morning very suddenly, on his way from his home to the National Capital.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a committee of three of the members of each House be appointed to make arrangements for the transmission of his body to his home.

Passed unanimously.

The Senate and House met in joint convention to elect a State Treasurer.

The result was—for R. W. Mackey, 70 Republican votes; Daniel O. Barr, 60 Democratic votes.

Robert W. Mackey was thereupon declared to be elected Treasurer for one year from May 4, 1871.

The only incident of the election was a short speech by Senator Billingfelt. He said that as he had already expressed his preference, and as he believed that this was the last time the Legislature would be called on to enter into such a contest, he would on this occasion vote for the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Mackey.

The Speaker of the House announced the committee to escort the remains of Hon. John Covode to consist of Messrs. Fulton, Sloan, and Humphreys.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SAN DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. World.

The story of the career of Spain in San Domingo is quickly told.

On the 19th of May, 1861, some months before the signing of the tripartite convention relative to Mexico, a royal decree appeared in Madrid, dated from Aranjuez, in the following terms:—"The territory which constituted the Dominican republic is and remains reincorporated with the kingdom."

Columbus, at the period of the first discovery of the New World, gave to Spain the island which he called Hispaniola. The treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, allotted to France that part of the island called San Domingo, while the other part remained Spanish. The treaty of Basle, in 1795, ceded to the French republic the entire island. The treaties of 1814 and 1815 returned to Spain that portion she had lost, and the ancient French portion became independent under the name of the republic of Hayti. In 1822 the Spanish colony of San Domingo, following the emancipation movement of South America and the example of the neighboring continent, proclaimed its independence.

After having been annexed for twenty-two years to the other portion of the island, the Spanish portion declared its independence in 1844, which it maintained until the day General Santana, in 1861, restored it to the authority of Spain, which power was not destined to enjoy the acquisition for a long time, for Spain, by decree of May 5, 1865, renounced its claim to the possession of the reincorporated territory.

The confidential correspondence—confidential in the sense that Mr. Seward informed our Minister in Madrid that the views of this Government were communicated to the latter "confidentially"—which we gave yesterday from the archives of the Department of State throws valuable light on the circumstances under which Spain retired from her possession and armed occupancy of San Domingo. Impartial persons can judge for themselves whether her retirement was aided or brought about by what she could well enough have deemed the pledges of the United States conveyed by Mr. Seward to Madrid in respect to the future course of this country towards those whom the *Nation* newspaper so persistently styles "Spanish Catholic negroes."

It is very edifying for us Democrats to read, as the secrets of Republican diplomacy are uncovered from time to time, how previous Democratic administrations were denounced to foreign nations from the Department of State, or under its inspiration, as the impersonation of political baldness. Such was the cue taken by Mr. Seward with Great Britain when, in what he thought a temporary exigency, he endeavored to persuade Earl Russell to accept the United States as a co-declarant to the abolishment of privateering, *nunc pro tunc*, under the Paris arrangement of 1856; and even Mr. Adams so far lent himself to the hypocritical cant as to call the Seward regime a "reformed government" in comparison, of course, with that of Cass, Marcy, and Everett, his predecessors in office. Oddly enough, in the correspondence now before us Republican diplomatic agents denounce Democratic efforts to make an honorable and useful acquisition of certain West India islands as the vile work of persons like Jefferson Davis and Pierre Soule. Use is made of the names of these two gentlemen by way of conveying the opinion entertained then of upright schemes of foreign acquisition of property in the neighborhood of the Caribbean Sea. Then it was a *vile* Ostend policy in which such as Pierce, Marcy, Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Soule, representing the Democratic party, were occupied. No one ever ventured the suggestion that there was any touch or taint of pecuniary gain or that there were greedy camp-followers in these efforts. Mr. Everett's admirable reply of December 1, 1852, immediately after the election of President Pierce, in answer to the British and French propositions that this Government join in tripartite convention to guarantee abstinence from efforts to obtain possession of Cuba, was made after its distinguished author had ascertained the views of the incoming President in the matter, and was intended to express Democratic opinion as well as the convictions of President Fillmore. But it is a long step from that note to Count Sartiges to a statement that its author would, if now on earth, sanction the pending scheme of Baez-Grant.

If the authors of the plan now before Congress were really endeavoring to throw light on the probable future of San Domingo under our rule, they would obtain and publish authentic accounts of Spanish experience there from 1861 to 1865. Spain is not a nation given to easy surrender. She holds on as long as hope can exist, and sometimes even beyond hope. A true Castilian rarely abandons his ground in the face of undue menace. Spain was, in effect, invited to San Domingo and spent there large amounts of money in the improvement of the country by building roads and public buildings such as Spain constructs wherever she is in possession. But despite all this, Spanish officers and troops were actually poisoned and assassinated till the troops were withdrawn. Dominicans may prefer the rule of another foreigner—to wit, ourselves—but this country wishes proof on the point.

THE MUZZLE FOR A PLAIN SPEAKER.

From the N. Y. Times.

Certain gentlemen have preferred charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan, assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern, alleging that he has made false statements in regard to losses and frauds in that establishment (thereby causing great damage to the Concern and scandal to the Church), and praying that he may be suspended, tried, and, if found guilty, deposed from office. Dr. Lanahan maintains on his part that his statements as above are true, and that he is prepared to prove them. The trial is to take place on the 12th of January, at No. 805 Broadway. The Book Committee, and also the Bishops who are to be convened to try the case, owe it to themselves and to the Church that the investigation shall be thorough, complete, and open to the public, and no opportunity should be given to the Book Committee to cover up or to exclude any testimony that would show fraud or mismanagement. The property of the Concern belongs to the travelling preachers of the Northern States, and they have a right to know if it has been tampered with, and, if so, to what extent. What the Church requires is light, not darkness and whitewash. The *Christian Advocate*, of this city, has done its best to misrepresent and confuse every question at issue. It has declared that the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern "have not only not been proved, but they have not been made decently probable." Yet in the first report of the committee which inquired into the alleged frauds (November, 1869), the third resolution ran as follows:—"That the investigation of the bindery has satisfied the Committee that there had been a great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein." Dr. Curry now denies all this—for reasons which may, perhaps, appear if the approaching investigation is full and thorough, and not a "hole-and-corner" affair, designed to conceal the "mismanagement" referred to in the above resolution of the committee. The *Christian Advocate* itself, which now unblushingly denies the existence of any wrong-doing, said last November:—"The whole Church owes a large debt of gratitude to the members of the Book Committee for their laborious, diligent, and patient investigations of the whole affair."

We need not expect to get at the truth on this subject from the *Christian Advocate*—which, by the by, very naturally came the other day to the defense of Messrs. Astor, Taylor, Roberts & Co., whitewashers by wholesale and retail. So many jobs in that line have had to be done of late to the Methodist Book Concern, that the *Christian Advocate* has that "fellow feeling" which "makes us wondrous kind" towards the great professors of the art. What we demand now, in behalf of thousands of Methodists, is a fair and impartial investigation. The attempt is to be made to *burke* Dr. Lanahan, and if it succeeds, it will be one of the greatest scandals ever brought upon the Methodist Church. The swagger of the *Christian Advocate* cannot be allowed to blind the public to the true facts of the case. The editor of that journal would probably like to have the whole question settled in Room No. 13, under the direction of Judge Cardozo. But that style of "hushing up" unpleasant business is not yet universal, and if Dr. Lanahan is to be hounded down for doing his duty as an honest man and a Christian gentleman, it will have to be done in the face of day, and with the full light of public opinion turned upon the transaction.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

King William's recent address to the German armies indicates that he has no hope of a speedy termination of the war. In admitting that his object is still unattained, he indirectly pays a compliment to the French, whose prowess prevents him from attaining it. He says explicitly that "Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve a lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves the continuation of the duties which brought you here." This is the most ominous declaration he has made since the outbreak of the war. It obviously refers to the well-known determination of France never to submit to the encroachments of the invader, and to the settled purpose of Germany to weaken France to such an extent as to render her harmless to her neighbors for generations to come.

It will be perceived that the pretensions of the Prussian monarch increase in proportion to the duration of the conflict. In the beginning he declared that he was making war not upon France but upon Napoleon; but after the fall of the empire he declined to make peace, upon the ground that the republic did not represent the lawful Government of France. Now that the republic represents France, he cannot any longer draw an invidious distinction between the Government and the nation, and ought therefore to throw off the mask, and proclaim to the world that he will not make peace until the utter annihilation of France shall offer a guarantee to Germany against her future resentments and a renewal of the strife.

The practical drift of this policy means the conquest of all France; for the heroic resistance of the French shows that neither the fall of Paris nor any other reverse will dispose them more favorably to the encroachments of Germany. The language of the King intimates that, as the French may be expected to renew the war at the first opportunity, Germany will consent to no uncertain peace, but will secure it only by destroying France as a military and political power so completely and irretrievably as to make it physically impossible for her ever to threaten again the integrity of German soil, or to lift a finger against German aggression. King William's New Year's address declares not only war, but death against a whole nation, and a nation endeared to humanity by its glorious history and its generous enthusiasm for liberty and civilization. The grim German potentate actually puts on the black cap of the criminal judge, and admonishes France that as she has sinned against Germany she is to be strangled until she is dead. Not even in the darkest ages of history has there been an instance of such remorseless vengeance. We are glad to believe that the menace will prove utterly vain.

KU-KLUX AT WEST POINT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When the court at the United States Military Academy has discovered whether Cadet Anderson trod on Cadet Smith's toes, we beg that an inquiry may be made into the extraordinary story of the banishment of three young men by their comrades for an offense of which the authorities of the post had already taken notice. The quarrels between the colored lad Smith and the mettlesome young warriors who are leading the "d—d nigger" such a pleasant life are doubtless important in their bearing upon the condition of the Academy, though not of momentous consequence to the world at large; but the outrage charged upon the members of the first-class deserves more particular attention, and calls for a rigid investigation. Three members of the fourth class, it seems, had committed the offense of drinking whisky, and to save them from expulsion their classmates volunteered to take a pledge of abstinence during their whole course at the Academy. This was a common practice at West Point—and a very good one too—but it did not please the young gentlemen of the graduating class that it should be applied to the present case, and they accordingly took the law into their own hands. In the dead of night they dragged the offenders from their quarters, made them dress in their suits of citizens' clothes, and marched them to old Fort Putnam, where the three lads were left, and warned never to return to West Point, under penalty of a coat of tar and feathers. The class consists of forty-three members, and all but ten took part in the outrage.

Thus there appears to be at West Point a sort of Vehmic court, which assumes the privilege of overruling the appointed authorities, and executing its decrees by midnight terrorism and violence, as the free judges of Westphalia punished the victims of their secret tribunals by the knife and cord of the sworn assassin. If such things happened at an ordinary school, we should think them bad enough; but when they occur at the national establishment where the soldiers of the future are supposed to learn the soldierly virtues of strict obedience, subordination, respect for authority, we are apprehensive that there must be some lack of discipline in the administration of the post, and a dangerous spirit among the pupils. A formal court of inquiry is not likely to reach the root of this evil.

DOWNFALL OF RADICALISM.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

It has been said that the destruction of every political party begins by the more violent driving the more moderate into union with their opponents. The history of the Republican party is affording yet another illustration of the truth of this remark. While the Jacobins in France threw the moderate Republicans into the party of reaction, the happy effect of the overthrow of radicalism in this country will be the bringing into power of the party of the Constitution. The very measures which the violent radicals in Congress and the Cabinet have taken to perpetuate their power are those which are now hastening their downfall.

One year after the close of the war the Republican party could boast of a considerable and influential following in the Southern States. The people, sickened with carnage, were anxious to return to peaceful relations with their Northern neighbors. In that Southern Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1866 were many prominent citizens of the South. They had heartily attached themselves to the Republican party in the sincere belief that to that organization alone must they look for the restoration of their political rights in the Union. But where now are these Southern Republicans? They have been driven into the Democratic party by violence. So great has been the revulsion that the radical leaders cannot now without difficulty count on their fingers ten prominent Southern men, natives and to the manor born, who are in affiliation with them to-day.

Not all the allurements of place and power could tempt them to desert the cause of their oppressed neighbors. Of all that host who were the guests of the Broad Street League in 1866, scarcely any are now found in the Republican party. Georgia has been reconstructed, and reconstructed yet again and again, and each time returns with a heavier Democratic majority, each time reinforced by acquisitions from the Republicans who have been driven away by violence. Moderate, conservative Georgia furnishes a proof of the folly of attempting to pin a Republican State to the earth with bayonets.

When the intention was declared of testing some of the despotic reconstruction acts in the Supreme Court, the radicals, in fear of that tribunal, composed of a majority of moderate Republicans, at once menaced its authority and its very existence. This assault on a co-ordinate branch of the Government only alarmed the more moderate Republicans, and threw them into opposition. At the head of this new revolt stands the venerable Chief Justice Chase, one of the founders of the party, and one who contributed as much to its prestige and success as any man in the country. He and thousands of his more moderate friends were forced by the violent radicals into union with their opponents, and since they have got in, they seem to have taken a great liking to their company.

What but the greed and selfishness of the monopolists of the East has driven tens of thousands of Western Republicans into opposition? Not content with what they had already acquired from a partial national legislature, they rushed on rapaciously, session after session, increasing the taxes on the necessaries of life, under the shabby pretext of protecting American industry, until they provoked a hostility which threatens them with the loss of as many States in the West as their despotic reconstruction acts have cost them in the South. Moderate political associates who lazily voted for protective tariff acts, without being convinced, have been compelled to examine the question, and in doing so have been converted into advocates of free trade.

The insolent majority which for years could pass almost any tariff act under a suspension of the rules without permitting discussion, will find themselves turned into a minority in the Forty-second Congress. So much for radical violence in another direction.

The fraudful processes by which the ultra radicals secured the adoption of the 15th amendment has caused another revolt of the moderate Republicans. Although they acquired the votes of many thousands of negroes, the desperate means to which they resorted in forcing through their measure lost them far more than they gained. The violence done to the Constitution of Indiana is revenged by the people of that State in the election of a Democratic Legislature. In Pennsylvania there is a Democratic Senate in defiance of gerrymander.

Congress in passing the laws authorizing the interference of the military in elections is producing yet another schism which threatens more disaster to radicalism than any other cause. Grant's obstinate resolve to consummate the corrupt bargain for San Domingo, and the support which he receives from Butler, Morton, and other dangerous men of the party, have produced a violent rupture, and the bitter quarrel with Sumner and his friends is but a symptom of the fatal disease which has seized hold of radicalism. What with Butler's malignant amnesty, which is worse than no amnesty at all, and the threat of more reconstruction, accompanied by another military invasion of the South, the great Republican party is fast sinking into a violent and vindictive faction in Congress, with a stubborn military chieftain, possessing no political experience, at the head of the Government. In pushing on from one excess to another in the hope of recovering lost ground, the radical leaders but illustrate the history of other violent parties that have preceded them. They are but pursuing their destiny. These modern Jacobins will rush on until they, too, find their Ninth Thermidor.

FAILURES IN ART CONSIDERED AS AUTHORITIES IN CRITICISM.

From Every Saturday.

Mr. Disraeli, in his novel of "Lothair," started anew an old discussion, by his supercilious fleer at critics as a set of fellows who had failed, as producers, in the departments of literary and artistic effort they wished to dominate as judges. The exasperation caused by this insolent fling was intensified by the fact that even the poorest critic feels that Mr. Disraeli, in literature as in politics, is simply the cleverest of charlatans; that, with all his talent, he is profoundly insincere; that his object in life has been not to obtain fame, or even reputation, but notoriety; and that he thinks notoriety can be more surely obtained by being denounced as a coxcomb in letters and a trickster in politics than by being puffed as a careful artist and honest statesman. The general principle that Mr. Disraeli announces can be easily overturned by citing such familiar names as Lessing, Schlegel, Carlyle, Macaulay, Sainte-Beuve, and Matthew Arnold, who are "nothing if not critical," but who at the same time have shown that critical sagacity may rank among the finest expressions of original genius. It would be ridiculous to suppose that either of the men we have named is not a greater literary power than Mr. Disraeli.

But, admitting the fact of "failure," we do not see the force of Mr. Disraeli's sarcasm. The objection to most critics is that they have not practically handled the matters they judge. They know nothing of the technical difficulties which the artist has to overcome. Thackeray failed as a painter; but as a critic of pictures he was, within the scope of his sympathies, an admirable judge. Sainte-Beuve may be said to have failed as a poet and a novelist; but as the most delicate, genial, tolerant, and appreciative critic of poems and novels, nobody now questions his ability or integrity. The objection to unsuccessful romancers, poets, painters, sculptors, and musical composers, considered as critics, cannot be that they are not intellectually prepared for their business; but that failure has so embittered their minds that their judgments will necessarily be the judgments of envy and malice.

As far as ill success in any special pursuit utterly corrupts the moral nature of a man, and turns him into a moral assassin, this objection is valid; but it is notorious that the highest reverence for genius and the subtlest perception of its felicities of execution are often seen in persons who, originally mistaking aspiration for inspiration, have at last subsided into intelligent and genial interpreters of works they could not hope to rival as creators. In Germany and France such persons are more common than in England and the United States; but both in England and the United States they are more common than is supposed. They are often overlooked, misunderstood, or decried, simply because they have an artistic horror of the perversion of artistic genius to the production of mere sensational effects. Knowing, as they do, how cheap and vulgar are the contrivances by which great artists can astonish the crowd into unintelligent admiration of mere *tours de force*, they have no hesitation in assailing eminent singers and composers when they cheapen and vulgarize art in order to make money. They are denounced as being jealous of superior reputations, when they are really jealous only of the cause of art itself, compromised by the greed of its most prominent exponents. They are sufficiently acquainted with the technicalities of the special art in which they have "failed" to know that the persons who have succeeded frequently condescend to tricks which they as critics both understand and despise. They do not deny the genius of the artist: they simply stigmatize that perversion of his gifts by which he consents to sacrifice art in order to get more notoriety and money for himself.

What specially enrages this class of critics is that England and the United States are relatively deficient in artistic perception, and are, at the same time, the two countries in which artists, descending to the level of Californian gold-seekers, hope "to make their pile." Art is therefore apt to be vulgarized in the two nations where art can, as far as money is concerned, be best remunerated. Jenny Lind was undoubtedly a great singer; but when she inconsiderately sold herself to Barnum she vulgarized musical genius. No man or woman who had "failed" in getting prominence as a singer was guilty of the charge of being envious, jealous, and malignant in denouncing her triumphal progress through the United States, as a triumph of humbug, pure and undefiled. Barnum gloried in making merchandise out of her very virtues. In every ten-dollar ticket he sold, he made the purchaser understand that only four dollars were charged for the wonderful voice; the remaining six dollars were cynically exacted for her sweetness and goodness of character.

As long as any art, whether it be the art by which Mr. Disraeli constructed "Lothair," or the art by which speculators in musical reputations puff the celebrities they have in charge, we trust the "failures" in literature and music will prosecute their useful business of criticism. A few of them may be prompted by malignant feelings; but it is easy to cast them scornfully aside as not belonging to the critical but the criminal classes. The remainder, whom we fully believe to constitute nine-tenths of the general body, will, we hope, uphold the grand leading principles of art against charlatanism in every form, especially in that form in which it is most pernicious; the form, namely, it assumes when genius lends itself to "the ways that are dark, and the tricks that are vain" of business speculation.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
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City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

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For further information apply at the company's office.

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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.

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The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 14, at 8 A. M.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 19.

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LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
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4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 427 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals, Construction and Repairs," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. MONDAY, the sixteenth day of January, 1871, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, *free of charge*, subject to the usual conditions of inspection, approval, etc., viz.:—

One (1) Planer, to plane 30 inches wide by 30 inches high and eight feet long; to be put up in complete running order, with shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

One (1) twelve (12) inch Shaping Maching, to be put up, etc., as above.

One (1) Lathe, to swing 22 inches over V slides, and 14 inches over rest carriages, etc.

Full specifications of the requirements in the above tools can be seen on application at this Office, or to the Naval Constructor at the Navy Yard.

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the articles can be delivered. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above, in conformity with stipulations on the blank forms for bids, to be had at this office; otherwise bids will not be entertained.

A. W. RUSSELL,
1 6 fmw3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association, held yesterday afternoon, the Secretary's report was read, showing the following:—The receipts for the quarter were $4800, $800 of which only goes into this quarter's account. The accounts for the last year were closed with only a balance of $59·91 against the Association. The reports received from the twenty-seven missionaries show that they have preached during the quarter 1017 sermons, attended 598 other meetings, baptized 52 persons, made 1968 pastoral visits, travelled 7274 miles, and supplied thirty-seven churches and twenty-three out-stations.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Horticultural Hall, held last evening, a resolution was adopted tendering the use of the hall, at a moderate rent, to the Franklin Institute for the purpose of holding an exhibition of arts and manufactures in September next. An election for directors to serve the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following-named:—William L. Schaffer, J. E. Mitchell, James Ritchie, H. A. Dreer, Edwin Satterthwaite, Thomas Evans, Charles P. Hayes, Robert Cornelius, William Hacker, and Stephen Flanagan.

—A meeting was held last evening at the office of the Clerks of Councils of the Committee, on Fire Department of Select and Common Councils for the purpose of organization, Nicholas Shane, of the Nineteenth ward, in the chair.

After some discussion as to the right of the Fire Commissioners to act without consultation with the committee, Mr. Loudenslager, President of the commissioners, explained that they had no place of meeting, hence the action relative to the reconstruction of the office of Chief Engineer.

Mr. Plumly stated that the commission had done nothing that they had not a perfect right to do under the ordinance.

Mr. Marcus moved that the meaning of section 5 of the fire bill is understood to be that the Fire Commissioners cannot create bills without the consent of the Committee on Fire Department of Councils.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

A motion prevailed for the appointment of a committees of three from the Fire Committee of Councils, in connection with a similar committee of Fire Commissioners, for the purpose of fitting up the Chief Engineer's room, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

—At a special meeting of Common Council held yesterday, a committee was appointed to try the right of William H. White to a seat in Common Council from the Sixteenth ward. Mr. Henry Eisenbrown (Democrat) is the contestant in the case. The committee meets this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Professor James McCosb, LL. D., of Princeton College, last evening delivered a lecture in Concert Hall upon Renan's Life of Jesus. The address was critical in its bearing, the eminent gentleman proceeding on the ground that if one part of Renan's Life be true, then the peculiar conclusions drawn by him are not authorized. M. Renan has taken the liberty to select what he considers true, and reject what he considers untrue, a very dangerous doctrine, tending to overthrow all historic investigation. The Bible will bear thorough investigation, and when that is performed the same careful steps must be followed as in other historic questions. The account of the doings and sayings of our Saviour is just as capable of proof as the existence of Julius Cæsar.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Virginia Legislature is again discussing the arbitration of West Virginia's share of the State debt.

—The Kansas Legislature met yesterday, and much excitement exists on the Senatorial contest in that State.

—The Sherman House of Boston took fire on Monday evening, and, though little damage ensued, much excitement occurred.

—On Monday night the through train from New York for Washington, which left Baltimore at half-past 8, was boarded by robbers, who rifled the baggage car.

—The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, located on Fiftieth street, near Fourth avenue, New York city, was totally destroyed by fire last evening.

—The reception given by Mrs. Grant yesterday afternoon is reported as being one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that ever took place at the Executive Mansion.

—The Legislature of New Jersey effected its organization yesterday at Trenton, and from its present complexion the election of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen to the United States Senate is thought probable.

—The Republican members of the Legislature held their caucus last night for State Treasurer, and upon the first ballot the result was as follows:—Mackey, 52; Coleman, 9; Hough, 8; and Taggart, 1. The nomination of Mr. Mackey was made unanimous.

—Just prior to its adjournment yesterday, the House of Representatives passed the bill reported by Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures in this city on July 4, 1876.

—The Legislature reassembled yesterday at Harrisburg, and after the Speaker of the Senate announced the standing committees for the session, he expressed his determination not to entertain certain classes of bills, which, of right, do not belong to the jurisdiction of the Legislature, but to the several courts of the State. In both houses parties were put in nomination for the State Treasurership, and the question as to where Rothermel's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg shall be ultimately deposited was discussed at great length.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Prussians have raised the siege of Langres.

—Heavy reinforcements have recently arrived in France from Germany.

—Writs for the election of members of the German Parliament will be issued during the present month.

—A report comes from London that the financial status of France is worse than her military situation.

—On Monday night an immense meeting was held at Greenwich, England, to demand the resignation of Gladstone.

—The Prussians claim to have increased the fire of their batteries before Paris, and that the return fire of the French is weak.

—A despatch from Berlin announces that the second instalment of the German loan has been taken by contractors at an advance.

—In the engagement before Vendome, on Friday, the French claim a great victory with trifling loss, while they assert that their foes suffered severely.

—Colonel Pratt, director of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps, has gone to Bordeaux to negotiate an exchange of wounded prisoners, of whom there are now large numbers on both sides.

Board of Education.

The stated meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

A communication was read from Messrs. A. B. Justice & Co., stating that in two instances the rates at which they offered supplies were lower than those accepted. They claim to have been the lowest bidder for "soapstone pencils," which they offered for $4·25 per 1000, while the award for the same article was $4·50. They ask a reconsideration of the case, and say they think the board is bound to purchase supplies at the lowest rates. Referred to the Committee on Supplies.

Mr. Steinmetz presented a communication from Messrs. Eldredge & Brother, stating that the action of the Board of Education, at its meeting in December, has been so represented as seriously to interfere with their business relationships and damage their business interests. Judging from the tenor of the remarks of Mr. Steinmetz at the last meeting, the firm say they did not believe that either he or the board anticipated such a result, and they ask that such a resolution be offered as will locate its position in the premises and place the action fairly before the community.

Mr. Steinmetz offered a resolution declaring that the board had not intended to injure the business of the firm, and that there was no reason why a contract might not now be made with them.

The communication and resolution were laid on the table.

The board then went into committee of the whole and considered the report of the committee on the revision of studies, presented at the last meeting. Considerable debate followed, and the board adjourned without final action.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Annual Report of Colonel George F. McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

The annual report of Colonel George F. McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, to the Governor, has just been received. It shows the operations of the soldiers' orphans schools of the State for the year ending May 31, 1870. From the table given elsewhere in this report it will be seen that the number of children in the schools on that day was 101 less than on the same day one year previous, while the number of applications on file was 79 less, making a net decrease of 180 in the number of children under the care of the State in one year.

Thus the bulk of the patriotic debt assumed has already been paid, and the sums required will diminish annually until the work is completed. And yet there have been already discharged, with from one to six years of instruction and training, 1475 soldiers' orphans.

There are now 15 advanced and 6 primary soldiers' orphans schools in the State, in addition to which 23 different orphans' homes, etc., in various sections of the State are required to accommodate the wards of the Commonwealth. The following shows the number of soldiers' orphans in these establishments on May 31, 1870:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In homes, etc.	316	283	599
In primary schools.	517	277	794
In advanced schools.	1229	908	2137
Totals.	2062	1468	3530

The total cost of the soldiers' orphans school system for the year ending May 31, 1870, was $514,126·32. The estimated expenses for the year ending May 31, 1870, are placed at $500,000.

Sale of Real Estate, Etc.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon yesterday, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

$500 Camden and Amboy 6 per cent. loan, 1883	100 p. c.
$1000 Belvidere and Delaware Railroad	88 p. c.
17 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.	$28
20 shares Central Transportation Co.	50
25 shs. Empire Transportation Co.	59
10 shares Seventh National Bank	110
6 shs. Penna. Fire Ins. Co.	180
1 share Point Breeze Park	80
$6000 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip, 1869	85 p. c.
$2000 Swedesborough Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	94 p. c.
$2500 Lehigh Navigation Convertible Loan.	78¾ p. c.
$2000 St. Louis City bonds, 6 per cent.	84 p. c.
50 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	38
50 shares Elmira Railroad Co., preferred	39·50
50 shares American Buttonhole Sewing Machine	22·25
300 shares American Buttonhole Sewing Machine	22
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	12·50
120 shares Union Railroad and Transportation Co.	79·50
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	51·50
5 shares Mercantile Library Co.	6
Pew No. 122 Church of the Holy Trinity	1200
Marshall, No. 528—Modern Residence	12,700
Chesnut Hill Avenue, Chesnut Hill—Stone Residence	1600
Magnolia and Noble, S. E. corner—Genteel Dwelling	3600
Mayland Street and Mulberry Alley, S. E. Corner—Tavern and Dwelling	4800
Front (North), No. 516—Brick Building	2700
Taylor, S. E. of Coral—2 Building Lots	205 each
Ground Rent—$68 a year	1000

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	7·24	Moon Sets	9·57
Sun Sets	4·53	High Water	4·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

George L. Buzby,
George N. Tatham,
J. Price Wetherill,
Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 22
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 24
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
S. America	Rio Janeiro	New York	Dec. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 28
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 28
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
India	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Dec. 31
Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 14
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan. 18
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan. 24
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
Washington	New York	Havre	Jan. 28
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 28
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana v. Nas.	Jan. 12
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 14
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 14
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Jan. 14
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, Cork or Falmouth, B. Crawley & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Hatfield Bros., Neville, 64 days from Liverpool, with coal to Penrose, Massey & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Jan. 2, lat. 73¾, long. 35, John Henry Rosenthall, seaman, of Finland, fell from the foretopsailyard and was drowned.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., Jan. 10—A. M.—The brig Ida M. Comery went to sea this morning. In harbor, brig William H. Park and 8 schrs.

P. M.—The Howard reports that the bark Adelaide went to sea last night. The barks Hawthorne and George H. Jenkins went out this afternoon. In harbor, schr D. Sawyer, from Porto Rico for New York, and others.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 27.

New York, Jan. 10.—Arrived, steamship Donau, from Bremen.

Savannah, Jan. 10.—Arrived, steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

(By Cable.)

Londonderry, Jan. 10.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Portland.

London, Jan. 10.—The steamship Ottawa, from Baltimore, arrived out to-day.

Queenstown, Jan. 9.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, touched here to-day.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Margaret, Roach, from Liverpool 1st Nov. for New York, arrived at Murray's Anchorage, Bermuda, 20th ult., leaking badly, and with five feet water in the hold. She would lighter before going into St. Georges. Captain Roach reports encountered very heavy weather on the passage.

Br. brig Mary M. Williams, Fickett, from Messina Dec. 6 for New York (says a London item of Jan. 9), has been damaged by collision with another vessel at Gibraltar.

Br. schr Sophia, Wallis, from New York via St. Michaels Nov. 19, for Gallipoli and Constantinople, is ashore at Gallipoli—reported by a Liverpool despatch of Jan. 4. The Sophia cleared at New York Oct. 13, with a cargo of 17,000 gallons refined petroleum for Gallipoli, 10,110 do. for Constantinople, and 17,000 do. for Volo.

Schr James K. Moore, previously reported as having arrived at Bridgeport, Conn., in distress, is discharging her cargo of coal at the Naugatuck dock, and will thence be towed to Black Rock, where she will be put upon the ways for repairs.

A Wilmington, N. C., despatch of Jan. 6 says:—Captain Hilton, of the New York Coast Wrecking Company, who has control of the operations being made to save the cargo of ship Persia, reports that there are still on board the ship about 1800 bales of cotton, about half the original cargo, which will be saved unless a stiff northeaster should set in and break the wreck to pieces. Steamers brought up 150 bales yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 7.—The U. S. tugboat Speedwell, at this station, is ordered by the Navy Department to ply along this coast, between Portland and Boston, for the purpose of assisting distressed vessels, etc. She will probably go into commission next week, with a crew of sixteen men, who are now being shipped. Lieut.-Commander George K. Durand, now attached to the receiving-ship Vandalia here, has been ordered to the command of the Speedwell.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown
Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 25 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 2 1m

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 7 3mt

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Phileda.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tt Finance Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE,
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.
PRESENTATION BIBLES,
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Pancelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired.
Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 9 17 1mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 11,
First appearance of M'lle A. ROSETTI.
Only night of Gounod's celebrated Opera of
FAUST.
With the following great cast:
Marguerita.....M'lle A. Rosetti
Siebel.....M'lle. Bertha Roemer
Faust.....Theodore Habelmann
Valentine.....Wilhelm Formes
Mephistopheles.....Adolph Franosch
(His first appearance).
TO-MORROW (Thursday), Jan. 12,
Last night but two.
Third appearance of
MADAME LOUISE LICHTMAY.
DON GIOVANNI,
With the greatest Star cast ever heard in this city.
Donna Anna.....Mad. Louise Lichtmay
Donna Elvira.....M'lle A. Roemer
Zerlina.....M'lle Haffner
Don Ottavio.....Herr Bernard
Don Giovanni.....Herr Vierling
Leporello.....Herr Carl Formes
FRIDAY, Jan. 13,
Last night but one,
Richard Wagner's Grand Opera of
TANNHAUSER.
With the entire strength of the Company, increased Orchestra and Chorus.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, North of CHESNUT.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 13,
RUFUS ADAMS
Respectfully announces that a number of his pupils have tendered him a
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
And, in their various characters, will sustain him as
"SHYLOCK,"
In Shakespeare's Comedy
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
After the Comedy
A BALLAD.
The whole to conclude with the amusing Farce
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Reserved seats, at one dollar each, may be had at North's, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock. 1 11 3t

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
In an entirely new play and line of characters, written expressly for them, entitled
AT LAST.
Louisa Schultz.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Wilhelm Schultz.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
ACT FIRST.
AT THE OFFICE.
ACT SECOND.
AT THE WIDOW'S.
ACT THIRD.
AT THE POST.
ACT FOURTH.
AT HOME.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 11,
seventh night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama entitled
THE GREAT CITY:
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
THE IMPORTED SCENERY,
painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present beautiful and accurate views of the British Metropolis.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
EXCEPT THURSDAY,
The comic drama, in four acts,
COQUETTES;
OR, THE TWO JONESES.
With new Scenery and Fine Cast.
Mrs. John Drew.....as.....Mrs. Arthur Minton
Aided by the full company.
THURSDAY, by desire, ROSEDALE.
In rehearsal—LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

CIRCUS.—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS.
Athletic Sensation of the World.
D'ATALIE lifts and sustains with his teeth a barrel containing 40 gallons; ANGELA, the Fascinating Herculean Lady, will hold a loaded cannon, weighing 600 pounds, while being discharged by YOUNG ZEPHYR, and PEDANTO, the "Man Fly," walks with head downward in the air, and the FULL CIRCUS TROUPE and astounding Novelties and Wonders. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as heretofore.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND A SELECT CHORUS.
Haydn's Symphony, No. 5 (entire); Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," for Solo and Chorus; Schubert's "Erl King," for Orchestra; Old English Glees; Lumbye's Fantasia, for Orchestra; "Nebelbilder" (cloud pictures); Vogt's Cradle Song, for muted strings; the Sleigh Polka, etc.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Gould & Fischer; North; Boner; Lee & Walker; Knight, No. 1222 Chesnut street, and at the door. 1 9 4t

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,
"THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
SAM RYAN as.....RIP VAN WINKLE
AND
IRISH OUTLAW.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock. 1 9 4t

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871.

SAN DOMINGO.

EACH new phase of the San Domingo question strengthens the indications that it will become an exciting, if not an absorbing, question in American politics. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the resolution authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to proceed to the island to inquire into its condition, resources, etc.; but it is a significant circumstance that the Ambler amendment, declaring that nothing in this resolution was to be so construed as to commit our Government to the proposed annexation, was agreed to by a vote of 106 to 76. This minority of 76 apparently represents the strength of the out-and-out advocates of the Presidential policy, while many sterling Republicans, in conjunction with the Democrats, framed the restrictive amendment, and thus placed the House in a non-committal position on the main question. On the resolution authorizing the commission, as amended, the vote was 123 yeas and 63 nays; all the yeas being Republicans and all the nays Democrats, except half-a-dozen Republicans who carried their opposition to the Presidential policy to the extreme length of endeavoring to prevent a formal inquiry into the condition of San Domingo. Additional interest was given to the proceedings by a piquant debate which arose from Butler's attempt to crack an administration whip over the shoulders of his associates, and from his denunciation of Sumner, of whom the irrepressible Butler said that:—

> "Since he misnamed the Morning Star,
> Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far."

Shortly after the passage of the resolution as amended in the House it came up for consideration in the Senate, when Sumner opened his batteries upon it, and, considering the woful weakness of his attacks, we can scarcely wonder that they provoked the laughter of his Senatorial associates. Sumner's last dodge is to excite the fears of the American people by declaring that the annexation of San Domingo involves "a bloody lawsuit;" that a guerrilla warfare will be carried on against us by a rival government in the interior, headed by a fellow who begins his proclamations with "God, country, and liberty," and that even the Haytiens propose to institute a war against our country. If old George Kramer was in the Senate now he might well repeat to this Yankee scarecrow manufacturer his favorite question, whether the American people "were born in the woods to be scared by an owl," but the new Sumner argument scarcely deserves a more serious reply.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.

IT is tolerably certain from recent developments that the internal arrangements of the Military Academy at West Point need a more particular investigation than they receive from the annual Board of Visitors, and if the details of the management of the Naval School at Annapolis could also be looked into by some impartial persons, no harm would be done, and a great deal of good to both institutions might ensue. The efficiency of the army and the navy in the future largely depends upon the proper management of these schools, which are heavy burdens upon the tax-payers of the country, and the public have a right to demand that they shall be conducted in such a manner that the best interests of the nation will be subserved by them. Two occurrences have taken place lately which show very plainly that there is something very rotten in the management of West Point. The case of the colored cadet Smith is a proof that there is a lack of that high-toned and honorable spirit that certainly ought to be one of the leading characteristics of such an institution if it is to properly fulfil the ends of its foundation. The appointment of this young man, as we have said more than once, was a great mistake; but now that he is a cadet, he is entitled to decent treatment. He has just the same rights at West Point as the white cadets, neither more nor less; and if the proper gentlemanly spirit prevailed among his companions, he would at least be allowed to prosecute his studies without insult or arrogance. If the young gentlemen with white skins refused to associate with him when off duty on terms of friendly intimacy and equality, their conduct might be censurable, but Smith and his friends would have no proper grounds for complaint; but when there appears to be a systematic attempt to drive him away from the school, the friends of right and justice everywhere, whether they approve of his appointment or not, should insist upon his having fair play. Smith is now undergoing his second court-martial, upon charges which are contemptibly unimportant, and it is evident that this is but the culmination of one of many attempts to drive him from the institution. If the officers composing the court before which Smith is being tried should countenance the malice of the other cadets, and expel him from the school, they will disgrace themselves forever in the eyes of all honorable men.

The other West Point affair that is now attracting attention is the disappearance of three of the cadets. It is asserted that these young men were driven from the school at the order of the members of the senior class, their offense being the heinous one of lying. It seems that they contrived to get intoxicated, and made such statements to the officers as led them to suppose that they were in their beds at a time when they were outside of the building upon a frolic. This violation of a very proper code of honor incensed the members of the senior class, who, however, instead of pursuing the proper course and making a report of the matter to the authorities, took the law into their own hands and passed a decree of expulsion. The unwritten law of West Point will not apparently permit one cadet to inform upon another, no matter what his offense may be, but it will subject the offender to the sentence of an irresponsible court, instead of leaving him to be punished in a proper manner according to law. No one can blame the senior cadets for being indignant at the behavior of the three missing young men, but certainly such an institution as West Point cannot be conducted as it should be and good discipline preserved if its pupils are permitted to take the law into their hands in this manner, and all who have been implicated in the affair should be made to understand the duties and responsibilities of their positions better than they apparently do.

An investigation into matters and things at the Annapolis school would probably demonstrate that there is quite as much, if not more, necessity for reform than at West Point. Leaving everything else out of the question, it is undeniable that the standard of scholarship is much higher at West Point than it is at Annapolis, and that the army officers as a rule are more highly educated than those of the navy. One reason for this is that at the Annapolis school too much is attempted. For instance, a large portion of the time of the naval cadets is taken up in learning military manœuvres that have only a remote connection with naval warfare. Annapolis makes a vain boast that it can equal West Point in the exercise of the manual of arms and in regimental and battalion drill. Of course it cannot; but while the cadets are endeavoring to become soldiers they forget altogether that their future business will be as sailors, and they graduate from the school only half taught in seamanship and other matters that peculiarly belong to their profession. These things may not be generally known, but they are true nevertheless, and they very greatly impair the efficiency of our navy at the present time, when a large number of very young officers are placed in positions of trust and responsibility. In fact, the affairs of the two academies need a pretty thorough overhauling, which we hope sincerely they may receive at the hands of Congress rather than at those of the War and Navy Departments.

THE National House of Representatives yesterday, in spite of an unnecessarily bitter opposition, passed the bill for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876. That this action of the House will be endorsed by the Senate there is no doubt, and the whole matter may therefore be considered as definitely settled. The success of the great international exhibition which it is proposed to hold upon this occasion will very largely depend upon the lively interest which the citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania may take in it; and although several years will elapse before the centennial anniversary occurs, our State Legislature and the City Councils of Philadelphia should take action with regard to the matter as soon as possible, with the view of making the exhibition a local as well as national success. It is sometimes charged that Philadelphia is slow and behind the age, and here is a splendid opportunity to prove the falsity of this assertion, and to demonstrate that if not so showy the enterprise of this city is of a more solid character than it is in some other places, and the Philadelphia department in the great exhibition should, as it undoubtedly will, be one of its most attractive features.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. John Covode.

At noon yesterday the Hon. John Covode paid us a flying visit, stopping a few minutes in our office and gossiping on the politics of the State and country with his accustomed energy. He was, to all appearances, in the best of health, his robust physique and hearty face evincing the prospect of a long and firm hold upon life. Mr. Covode, accompanied by his wife, had come to Philadelphia to place his younger children at school, and in the afternoon proceeded as far as Harrisburg on his return west. About one o'clock this morning, according to the special telegrams published elsewhere, symptoms of heart disease were manifested, and at four o'clock he expired.

John Covode was born in Westmoreland county, in this State, on the 17th of March, 1808. He had therefore not quite completed his sixty-second year at the time of his sudden and unexpected death. Mr. Covode was of Dutch descent. More than a hundred and thirty years ago, his grandfather, Garrett Covode, while still a mere child, was picked up in the streets of Amsterdam by an unscrupulous sea captain, by whom he was brought to Philadelphia, where he was sold into bondage. He remained in this involuntary service until he was twenty-eight years of age, and at the time of his emancipation was unable to read a word. Subsequently he attended General Washington for several years in the capacity of a servant, and died in 1826, at the advanced age of ninety-four. The mother of John Covode was of Quaker descent, her ancestors having been among the early settlers of the Commonwealth who came to the banks of the Delaware with William Penn. Two of these maternal ancestors, in conjunction with a third person by the name of Wood, were the authors of a protest against William Penn's decision in favor of human bondage, which is said to have been the first anti-slavery document ever written on the continent.

John Covode's opportunities for early education were, unhappily, very limited. Brought up on a farm, he learned the trade of a woollen manufacturer, to which occupation he devoted about forty years of his life. But, although his education had been so imperfect, the great energy of character for which he was always remarkable was early displayed, and he became, at the outset even of his business career, a champion of public enterprises. When the State Canal was building, he was one of the first to give it hearty encouragement, and on its completion to embrace the facilities which it offered. He engaged in the transportation business, and commanded the first section-boat that passed through the canal from Philadelphia to the Ohio river. Again, when the Pennsylvania Railroad was contemplated, he extended to that great undertaking his time, influence, and means, and was in partnership with the company in the transportation business until the road was finished through to Pittsburg. He then organized the Westmoreland Coal Company, and commenced shipping gas coal to the Eastern market, acting as President of the company until his duties in Congress compelled his resignation. His management of this company, which extended through several years, was completely successful.

In 1845 John Covode first entered the political arena as a candidate for office, becoming the Whig nominee for the State Senate in a district strongly Democratic. At his second nomination he came within so few votes of being elected that the opposing party became alarmed at his growing popularity and changed the district. Kept out of the State Senate by Democratic gerrymandering, Mr. Covode finally turned his mind upon a Congressional career, and in 1854 became the Whig candidate for the Thirty-fourth Congress in what was then the Nineteenth district of this State, and was elected by a majority of 2757 votes. Two years previous, the same district had been carried by the Democracy by a majority of 2009, this great political revolution being one of the episodes of the Know-Nothing and anti-Nebraska outbreak of 1854. Mr. Covode was re-elected to Congress three times in succession, but in 1862 and 1864 was not a candidate, and on both of these occasions his district was carried by the Democracy. During his service in the Thirty-sixth Congress, from 1859 to 1861, he was made chairman of the special committee of the House of Representatives which was entrusted with the celebrated investigation of charges against the administration of President Buchanan in relation to affairs in Kansas. This committee did much to show up and bring to light the enormous frauds and corrupt practices of certain parties at that time associated with the Government.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Covode, still a member of Congress, became one of the first to urge bold and decisive measures in its suppression. He had become thoroughly allied with the Republican party from its organization, and to the day of his death remained a staunch adherent of that political organization. He sent three sons into the army, the youngest of whom was only fifteen years old. They joined the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the most efficient regiments in the service. The eldest, George Covode, became Colonel of the regiment, and was killed while gallantly leading his men at St. Mary's Church, near Richmond. The youngest suffered the miseries and torments of Andersonville for a year and a half, from the effects of which he will never recover. The second son returned at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

During the last term of the first period of his service in Congress, Mr. Covode was an active member of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and after the close of the struggle he was sent South by President Johnson to aid the Government in working out its reconstruction policy. His views, however, failing to harmonize with those of Mr. Johnson, he declined any further connection with his policy and administration.

In 1866 Mr. Covode, at the earnest solicitation of leading members of the party, again became a candidate for Congress, and again the district in which he resided, now numbered the Twenty-first, and consisting of Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties, was wrested from the Democracy. Mr. Covode was elected by 354 majority. In 1868 again he was a candidate, Hon. Henry D. Foster being his opponent. The vote was very close, both candidates claiming a small majority. The Governor refused to give the certificate of election to either, on account of informalities in the returns, but the House, at the opening of the Forty-first Congress, awarded the seat to Covode, without prejudice to the claims of the contestant. The result of the contest was the throwing out of a large number of Democratic votes on the ground of fraud, and on February 9, 1870, Mr. Covode was awarded the seat, by a vote of 118 to 45, after a bitter opposition from the Democratic side of the House. In 1869, Mr. Covode became chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in that capacity had the general management of the Gubernatorial campaign of that year, as well as of the congressional campaign of 1870. Last year, however, he declined a renomination for Congress, and the district was again carried by the Democracy.

The adage tells us that "Some men are born to greatness, some achieve it, and some have greatness thrust upon them," and of these three classes, John Covode belonged to the second, for he owed his prominence to his own exertions. Descended from a peculiar and unusual combination of nationalities—the High Dutch with the English Quaker—his character was a strange compound of both, for he united the vim, vigor, determination, and dash of the former with the unwavering devotion to humanitarian principles that distinguishes the latter, and thus he became a prominent leader, despite his deficient education, in the great new party that has dominated for the last ten years. The district he represented in Congress is not only often Democratic, but as it is neither Quaker, Dutch, nor German, and as its staple element is a hardy and keen race of Scotch-Irishmen, by the time a descendant of High Dutch and Quaker ancestors gained sufficient influence in such a district to be nominated and elected to Congress, he had fathomed much more deeply than most men the depths of American politics and the diverse influences by which voters are controlled and governed. Soon after his appearance in Congress Covode's mature and sharpened shrewdness enabled him to win one of the greatest triumphs ever won there. Despite his inferiority as an orator or as a chairman of an ordinary Congressional committee, he was just the man to head such an investigation as that with which his name will be forever identified in Congressional history. He had at once the nerve and the sagacity to spy out and to expose the weak spots in the Buchanan administration, and to lay bare the bargains, corruptions, quarrels, and compromises, connected with the Kansas-Lecompton controversy. This story had a telling effect in the campaign of 1860, and among the varied influences that secured the election of Abraham Lincoln it was one of the most important. If Covode's political career had terminated with this famous investigation, he would still have done much more than average Congressmen of a higher intellectual grade. Subsequent triumphs were in store for him, however. He repeatedly carried the Westmoreland district when it would have been impossible for any other Republican to secure a majority of its votes; and at Washington he was honored by various highly responsible positions, like that of a membership on the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, as well as a roving commission to examine the condition of the Southern States with reference to reconstruction. Covode's views on all such subjects, as well as on many other topics of national importance, were always well worthy of attention. His remarks might not be couched in the best English, and his views might not always be broad and comprehensive, but he was full of points; he knew what was going on; he abounded in the best of all sense, common sense; and if he did not stuff his brain overmuch with the contents of the Congressional library, "men were his books, which he read currently." One of his latest triumphs was the election of Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania. Covode was chosen as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1869, in what was acknowledged to be a desperate contest, and Geary's success is largely, if not wholly, due to Covode's skilful management. A less ardent politician in the same position would have totally destroyed Geary's chance of election, and it is not too much to say that if Asa Packer had had a Covode instead of a Mutchler at his back, and John W. Geary had had a Mutchler instead of a Covode to raise his waning popularity, Asa Packer would to-day be Governor of this Commonwealth. It has been generally conceded that Mr. Covode's chances for the Gubernatorial nomination at the end of Geary's term were very good, and constantly brightening.

THE LAND GRANT OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following is the land grant contained in the act of Congress incorporating the Northern Pacific Railroad:—"And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the 'Northern Pacific Railroad Company,' its successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific coast, and secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores over the route of said line of railway, every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, through the territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad, whenever it passes through any State, and whenever, on the line thereof, the United States have full title, not reserved, sold granted or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption, or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, and a plan thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and whenever, prior to said time, any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections: Provided, That if the said route shall be found upon the line of any other railroad route, to aid in the construction of which lands have been heretofore granted by the United States as far as the routes are upon the same general line, the amount of land heretofore granted shall be deducted from the amount granted by this act: Provided further, That the railroad company receiving the previous grant of land may assign their interest to said 'Northern Pacific Railroad Company,' or may consolidate, confederate, and associate with said company upon the terms named in the first section of this act: Provided further, That all mineral lands be and the same are hereby excluded from the operations of this act, and in lieu thereof a like quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated and agricultural lands in odd numbered sections nearest to the line of said road, and within fifty miles thereof, may be selected as above provided: And provided further, That the word 'mineral,' where it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal: And provided further, That no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the United States to aid in the construction of said 'Northern Pacific Railroad.'"

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HARRISBURG.

THE PARDONING POWER—ITS EXERCISE BY GOVERNOR GEARY—RELEASE OF A READING ROBBER—NO NOTICE OF THE APPLICATION—THE CASE OF DR. S. M. LANDIS, OF PHILADELPHIA—NO FORMAL PETITION FOR THE PARDON—SINGULAR CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE EXECUTIVE—HE REFUSES AN INSPECTION OF THE RECORDS—WHO RECOMMENDED LANDIS' PARDON—AN IMPORTANT PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1871.

When Governor Geary assumed the executive office he obliterated nearly all the rules which had governed his predecessors, and in no one instance did he make so clean a sweep as he did with the precedent which had governed previous executives with reference to the pardon business. While intimating that great fraud had been heretofore practised in the procuration of pardons, he announced a new series of rules, which he had published in every newspaper in the State. In these he prescribed that no pardons would be granted or petitions for pardons entertained unless publication of the application had been made in the county where the offense had taken place, and the judges and District Attorney, counsel and prosecutors, and a majority of the jury had signed the application. Prior to his coming into office it had been the custom of the Governors to solicit information from the courts and District Attorney. He not only ignored this precedent, but he has also deviated materially from the course adopted for himself. As far as Philadelphia is concerned, he leaves the District Attorney out of the question, and merely notifies the court that an application has been made for a pardon. This compels the judges to volunteer all information, and no case has yet been known since the induction of the present Executive in which the judges of Philadelphia have taken cognizance of the simple notification furnished them. His number of pardons has been greatly diminished from those granted in years gone by; but while that is so, it must be borne in mind that some of the criminals whose sentences he has remitted are among the worst who could be thrown upon society. A case in point has come to the knowledge of those who frequent the Hill. It is that of John Miller, who was sentenced at Reading, in November last, to an imprisonment of six years for two offenses, both of which consisted of his having broken into the rooms of two hotel boarders at that place, and robbing the inmates of their valuables. After serving for one month, this fellow was pardoned, for the reason that he had respectable connections, and the punishment already suffered was sufficient in the eyes of the law.

No publication had been made of the application for pardon, and no information had been solicited of the court or District Attorney. Indeed, the most surprised man in Berks county was the felon himself when the pardon was handed him. This action of Governor Geary has so exasperated the citizens of Berks county, who knew nothing of the matter until the release of Miller, that they are condemning the Governor in language anything but complimentary. The papers are boldly charging that the respectable connections of Miller are the roughs of Philadelphia, who have managed by means of money to procure his release, and they do not hesitate to proclaim that the cash was used on the Hill.

THE CASE OF DR. SIMON M. LANDIS.

In looking over the pardon report for 1870, which the Governor conceived of such vital importance as to attach it to the early editions of his annual message sent all over the State, it will be noticed that in all cases save one the names of those applying for the pardon are mentioned. The one exception is that of Dr. Landis, who was sentenced to an imprisonment by Judge Peirce of one year, for the publication of an obscene work. The peculiarly remarkable exclusion of names in this, above all cases, naturally excited the curiosity of the correspondent of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. That gentleman repaired to the State Department, where the papers in support of the applications for pardon are kept, as it has been since ascertained, in consequence of a want of room for them in the Executive Department. On inquiry, the papers in this case were produced, and it was then discovered that there was not on file, as is usual, the formal petition.

But few papers were there in support of the pardon, which had been granted without the knowledge of any one concerned in the case except the counsel and family of the prisoner. They comprised a very small package, and consisted of an affidavit of the Doctor himself, and letters from Drs. Joseph S. Longshore and James McClintock, of Philadelphia, and Owen G. Chase, a member of the Legislature of West Virginia. Dr. Longshore certifies that the work was one of the purest character. Dr. McClintock could not discover anything in it obscene or demoralizing, and Mr. Chase considered it a reformatory work, and not an obscene one, and he further conceived that Dr. Landis had been condemned by his professional opponents. These were all the documents which could be found.

An effort to obtain a copy of them was at first granted, and on going prepared to do the work, it was discovered that the Governor had issued an order prohibiting any further inspection of the records which were the evidence on which he had remitted the sentence of a criminal in whose trial all Philadelphia had manifested the deepest interest. In addition to this injunction, a portion of the letters which were there on the first call made by your correspondent had been removed, and in all probability destroyed. This conduct looks exceedingly singular, and it is fair to infer that in no one respect were the rigid rules established by the Governor observed—District Attorney Sheppard at least having had no official notice served upon him. If the application were advertised, it appeared in some newspaper where it never was seen, and that the public had no idea of the intention upon the part of the Governor was evident from the surprise which was manifested when the announcement was made that Landis had been released from his prison cell.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

The following important measure will be introduced in the House in a few days:—

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, approved June 16, 1836.

Section 1. When any building or buildings shall be erected in whole or in part by contract in writing, such building or buildings and the land or lands whereon it or they stand shall be liable to the contractor alone for work done or materials furnished in pursuance of such contract: Provided, such contract be acknowledged before a proper officer of this Commonwealth, authorized by the laws thereof to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc., and duly recorded in the office for recording of deeds, etc., within ten days after the execution thereof; and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall be confined to the city and county of Philadelphia; and provided further, that this act shall take effect and be in full force sixty days after it shall have been approved by the Governor.

Several letters have been forwarded with the above act requesting its early passage. One of the writers says:—"I see so much to find fault with in the Mechanics' Lien law that I would be glad if it did not exist; it clogs and hampers property so much. The proposed change is just one. It is an exceedingly hard case where a man contracts with a builder to put him up a building for a certain price that he should be bound to the mechanics and material men. The owner of the property in nearly all such cases knows not who are the mechanics or who furnish the material. If these people trust the contractor who gets the money, they should be required to look to him for their pay, and not to the owner of the building. The proposed law gives the contractor his rights and protects him in case the owner fails to fulfil his contract. This change is now in full force in the State of New Jersey." Another argument in favor of this proposed change is that the property of the city of Philadelphia is exempt from the operation of the Mechanics' Lien law.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" by the German Troupe

Nicolai's opera of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, which is not heard as often as it deserves to be, was sung last night by the German troupe to an appreciative audience, who were liberal in the bestowal of their applause. The music is not as exacting as that of *Fidelio*, and is fully within the range of a fairly good company, so that the performance last evening was on the whole smoother and less open to criticism than that of Monday. The fine, hearty humor of Shakespeare's comedy has been thoroughly appreciated by the composer, and the music, which, from the overture to the finale, most admirably interprets the theme, is full of graceful melody, and is distinguished by a lightness and freshness that are somewhat surprising in such an essentially German work. Of course the chief interest of the opera of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, as of the play, turns upon "Sir John Falstaff," and this great *role* was rendered last evening by Mr. Carl Formes in a manner that fully sustained his high reputation. His voice certainly shows signs of wear, but his singing last night was up to a high standard of excellence, while as a piece of acting his "Sir John Falstaff" was in every respect admirable, and was entitled to rank with the best representations of the part upon the dramatic boards. Madame Lichtmay as "Mrs. Ford" more than confirmed the favorable impression made by her "Leonora," and as a dramatic singer she is undoubtedly entitled to take a very high rank. Miss Clara Pearl, who personated "Mrs. Page," is a contralto of fair power and culture, who does not always manage her voice with the best skill, and her performance last evening, although meritorious, was uneven. She acted her part with much vivacity and intelligence, and made a very favorable impression. The other characters were creditably represented, and the performance altogether was up to a high standard of excellence.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Gonoud's opera of *Faust* will be represented, with Mad'lle A. Rosetti as "Marguerite."

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *At Last* will be given this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Florence in the leading *roles*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Coquettes* is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the dramas of *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Irish Outlaw* will be performed this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances are announced for this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

A CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Horticultural Hall, which will be well worthy of the attention of the music-loving public. An unusually varied and interesting programme will be presented, which will contain, among other attractions, Haydn's Symphony No. 5; Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer;" Schubert's "Erl King;" Vogt's "Cradle Song," for muted strings, and the "Sleigh bell Polka."

ROTHERMEL'S picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is now on exhibition at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" may be seen at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street, where it is on exhibition for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN announces his third matinee for next Friday, at the Foyer of the Academy of Music.

CITY ITEMS.

TEMPERANCE MEN ADMIT ITS UTILITY.—No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol; and no Bitter that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

BOYS,
BOYS,
BOYS.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

WHY DO
WHY DO
WHY DO

people come from all parts of the city to buy CARPETS at the Arch Street Carpet Store? Because they are *good* and cheap! Remember the place, No. 832 Arch street, two doors below Ninth.

WILLIAM GETTY.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.

Orders promptly delivered.

A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

VERTICAL RAILWAYS have removed a great objection to large hotels. One of the finest in the country is that in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Messrs. Rice have left nothing undone for the comfort of their patrons.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

DIED.

CUMMINGS.—On the morning of the 6th instant, Mrs. HANNAH CUMMINGS, widow of the late David Cummings, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 880 Marshall street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery. ****

CRAIG.—On the 10th instant, EMMA C., widow of the late Joseph B. Craig.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2125 Spring Garden street.

DICKERSON.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 9th inst., Miss ELLA F., eldest daughter of David and Cornelia Dickerson, and granddaughter of Francis and Harriet Warnick, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Services at Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar.

HEACOCK.—On January 7th, 1871, ELIZABETH H., daughter of Captain James M. and Mary Serrill and widow of the late Joseph R. Heacock, aged 3[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Thursday, 12th instant. To meet at the house at 2 P. M., Twenty-seventh ward. To proceed to Friends' Burying Ground, Darby.

KILGORE.—Tuesday, January 10th, instant, JOHN P. KILGORE, aged 48 years.

Interment at Laurel Hill, at 10 A. M., of 12th inst., from residence of his brother-in-law, James A. Elliott, No. 1608 Master street.

SANDERSON.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM SANDERSON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 926 Catharine street, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

WALLACE.—On the 6th instant, THOMAS WALLACE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., Friendship Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., also the members of the Good Will Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-third street, above Wood, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ BEAUTY, ACCURACY, TASTE, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT.

☞ FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY Professor LEEDS, THURSDAY EVENING, January 12. Subject—"Earth's Wrinkles and Faults: with Especial Reference to the Geology of Pennsylvania." Illustrated. 1t*

☞ FREE LECTURE.—LIBRARY ROOM OF SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by ZERAH C. WHIPPLE, of Mystic, Connecticut. Subject—"Self Help." Both sexes invited. 1t*

☞ ILLUSTRATED LECTURE. J. M. HUTCHINGS (of Yo-Semite) will give a Lecture—Illustrated with the Finest Series of Views ever taken—on "The Wonders of Yo-Semite and the Big Trees of California," at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, near Twelfth, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c. To be had at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 9 mwfs6t*

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:—

President,
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE.
Directors,

William H. Kern,	Charles A. Miller,
George J. Gross,	George J. Richardson,
William Elliott,	William Bumm.

WM. H. TABER,
Cashier.

1t*

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1871.

In accordance with the Rules of the Club, the Annual Election for Officers and Members of the Executive Committee, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HAWKINS,
1t Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received

25 cases bleached Muslins, bought for cash, at the very lowest prices.
New York Mills, Wamsutta.
Williamsville, Utica, Tuscarora, Davol, Nashua, Fruit-of-Loom, Androscoggin, Forestdale, Housekeeper.
One case bleached Muslin, 12½c., best in the city.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
10 bales Unbleached Muslins.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Table Linens.
Russia Crash Towelling, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 18, 20, 23, 25, 31, 37½ cents.
Damask Towels, 25, 31, 37½, 50c.
Nursery Bird-eye.
Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
A large assortment of Blankets.
Black Alpacas, Black Silks, very cheap.
A large assortment of Flannels, cheap.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Linen Hdkfs., 8 and 10c.
A new lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

PRICE & WOOD,
9 28 4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. [1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.

Incorporated 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1870	$95,348·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1871	44,909·87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1871	37,237·13
	$214,019·34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above—	
Marine Risks	$99,726·37
Fire Risks	42,846·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$162,600·89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707·20
Fire Losses	33,529·27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,354·33
Return Premiums	6,590·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·69
	$152,382·07
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent.	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,868·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Kent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. D. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Delbert,	D. W. Chambers,

Sol. Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.
1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages	$393,670·00
Bills Receivable	27,355·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135·40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,938·75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,090·00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000·00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,990·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
United States Loan, Five-twenties, 1867	20,030·00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340·26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897·73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·83
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	22,957·38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	19,932·50
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan	53,493·55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.'s Loan	24,600·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	27,932·50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Co.'s Loan	18,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan	28,350·00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan	22,352·50
West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan	9,725·00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loan	34,570·00
Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Loan	19,244·41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan	8,602·50
Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	17,615·00
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street	30,000·00
Cash	15,138·55
	$1,030,574·91

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Sec'y.
January 9, 1871. 1 10 6trp

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the

MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,

Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

75 Cents Per Pair.

For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.

They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

MRS. R. DILLON'S
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [1 21 m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street.

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
4 26t ETC. ETC.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 12 30 fmw6t

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
General Agents
FOR SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2msp CORNELIUS & SONS

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.

J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.

2d January, 18 1 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JAMES SALT, FREDERICK MEAR, and CHARLES W. SCHROPP was dissolved on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1871, by the withdrawal of JAMES SALT. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 108 North SECOND Street, where the business will be continued by the said FREDERICK MEAR and CHARLES W. SCHROPP, under the firm of MEAR & SCHROPP. 1 6 11 13 25 4t*

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

BUCKSTONE'S MARCH TO LONDON.

We might seek far ere we found a better illustration of the vicissitudes of an actor's life than is supplied in Mr. Buckstone's march to London in search of fame and fortune, a story best told as it was told by his own mouth:—"I once walked from Northampton to London, 72 miles, on fourpence-halfpenny. I had a companion in the same plight; and, on comparing our pecuniary resources, we discovered ourselves to be masters of the sum of ninepence—fourpence-halfpenny each, according to Cocker. My costume consisted of a threadbare whity-blue coat with tarnished metal buttons, secured to the throat, because I wore beneath what we call a 'flowered' waistcoat, made of glazed chintz of a very showy pattern, generally adopted when playing country boys and singing comic songs—which at that time was my vocation.

"I will not attempt to describe my hat; while my trousers must only be delicately alluded to, as they were made of what was originally white duck; but as they had been worn six weeks, and had been much in the fields, there was a refreshing tint of a green and clay color about them, which imparted to that portion of my attire quite an agricultural appearance. I carried a small bundle. I will not describe its entire contents, but may mention that it held a red wig and a pair of russet boots.

"Under my arm was a portfolio containing sketches from nature, and some attempts at love-poetry; while on my feet, to perform this distance of seventy-two miles, I wore a pair of dancing-pumps, tied up at the heels with packthread. Thus equipped, I started with my companion from Northampton, and before breakfast we accomplished fifteen miles. When we sat down to rest ourselves under a hedge by the roadside, we felt very much inclined to partake of the meal in question, but were rather puzzled how to provide it.

"Presently a cow-boy appeared, driving some lazy, zigzag-going cows, and carrying two large tin cans containing skimmed milk. We purchased the contents of one of the cans for a halfpenny; a cottage was close at hand, where we procured a very nice, though rather stale half-quarter home-baked loaf for a penny. The cow-boy sat by us on that road waiting for his can. The cows seemed to regard us with a sleepy look of mingled pity and indifference; while with the bottom crust of that loaf, and three pints of skimmed milk, I enjoyed the roadside breakfast of that summer morning more than I have enjoyed the banquet of this evening. On the first day we walked forty miles, for which my pumps and what they covered suffered some. Our bed for the night was in one of those wayside hostelries called lodgings for travellers, for which accommodation we disbursed twopence. Late in the evening of the next day we completed the remaining thirty-two miles, and found ourselves at the Mother Redcap, Camden Town, with enough in our pockets to procure half a pint of porter."

THE SNAKE-CHARMERS.

Among the sights bordering on the marvellous which attracts the traveller's attention in Egypt, beyond even the mysterious proceedings of the Cairene magician who professes to summon the dead to life, may be mentioned the interesting performances of the snake-charmers. These men belong to the order of Riface Dervishes. They profess to discover the presence of any venomous snakes which may be concealed in the house, a very common occurrence in the warm climate of Egypt, and, if there be such snakes, to allure them from their hiding-places.

The first measure usually resorted to by the wary spectator is to cause the performers to be thoroughly searched in the court-yard previously to their being introduced into the interior of the house, lest they may have snakes hidden either in the folds of their "caftans," or long flowing robes, or in those of their *libas*, or baggy trousers. Sometimes they are forced to deposit their voluminous garments in some corner of the court yard, and, as an additional precaution, they are made to tuck up the loose sleeves of their *kamis*, or shirts, after these have been as closely examined as the rest of their clothes.

When all possible precautions have been taken, the snake-charmers are allowed to enter the house. Immediately on admission they assume an air of mystery, strike the walls and floor with a short palm-stick, whistle, make a chuckling noise with the tongue, and spit on the ground, exclaiming, "I adjure ye, if ye be above or below, that ye come forth;" "I adjure ye, by the most great name, if ye be obedient, come forth; and, if ye be disobedient, die! die!" However close may have been the previous search in every corner of the apartment; and in every piece of furniture and hanging drapery, in about ten minutes, generally speaking, after these exclamations, a snake is dislodged from one of the projecting cupboards with which most rooms are lined, or drops from the woodwork of the ceiling. The result of any incredulous expression on the part of the spectator, who may imagine the snake to be harmless, is to make the snake-charmer excessively indignant. He generally seizes one of the snakes by the neck, and, after displaying his fangs, tears him to pieces with his teeth, spitting out the bits on the ground with an excited, defiant air.

The only solution of this mystery is, that as these dervishes make it a practice to tame snakes, live habitually with them, and are not very cleanly in their habits, their bodies and clothes become deeply impregnated with the pungent oil which collects on the surface of the snake's skin, and thus the latter reptile, being gifted with strong olfactory nerves, is immediately made aware of an odor which appears to indicate the presence of members of his family, and comes forth from his hiding-place to greet them.

BOURBON FOLLY.

At the time of the Emperor Napoleon's exile to the island of Elba, among other small means to which the Bourbon king resorted in order to stay up his tottering throne, was the passage of a stringent law that no picture, statue, statuette, figure, or resemblance of "General Bonaparte," as he was called, should be suffered to remain in any place, public or private, among any residents, native or foreign.

Consequently there was a sudden disappearance of everything of the kind, from the bronze statue on the top of the pillar made from cannon taken at Austerlitz, which statue Louis Philippe had the good sense and discretion to restore, to the mere top or thimble-case bearing Napoleon's profile upon its outline. Every house was to be visited and examined, to see that the order was strictly obeyed, and all offending articles were to be seized.

Mr. Wilder, an American residing in Paris, owning a particularly fine and correct bronze statuette of the Emperor, buried it, with other things of the kind, in his cellar. His turn for inspection by the police came. In walked into his counting-room the officer, with his secretary and other attendants, who said in a pompous and semi-contemptuous tone, "Have you any statue, image, or likeness of any kind, of that man?" "Of what man?" said Mr. Wilder. "You know, sir, very well who is meant," said the officer, impatiently; "that man—that usurper." "What man? what usurper?" said Mr. Wilder; "I am a stranger here." "Why do you keep me? You know whom I mean; that usurper—that Bonaparte, if you will have it," said the officer. "Have you any likeness or representation of him?" "Certainly I have," said Mr. Wilder; and, turning to a clerk, "Gougain, bring me a bag of Napoleons." Then pouring them out on the desk before him, "Here they are, sir." The police official stared. At first he could make no answer; but then said, "That money is not what I want. You can keep that." "Go and tell your master," said Mr. Wilder, "that the whole specie currency of the realm must be called in before he can keep from the eyes of the people the features of the Emperor Napoleon." "You are right," said the officer, now leaving, but continuing aside to his comrades, "it is ridiculous, truly, this business we are on; but the Bourbons cannot see it."

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stan registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY. the 16th inst. WILLIAM WISTER.
1 5 2w Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.

The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. JOHN SCOTT, JR.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 225 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10tip Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

Coupons numbered 36, for the January Interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.
DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the current year:—

Vincent L. Bradford,
William H. Hart,
William H. Gatzmer,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Freeman,
Asa I. Fish,
John G. Stevens,
Benjamin Fish,
John M. Read,
Ashbel Welch,
Albert W. Markley,
G. Morris Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, President,
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer, and
FLOYD H. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTE.—JAMES MORRELL, Esq., for nearly forty years Secretary of the Company, being retired on account of age and infirmity, was appointed Emeritus Secretary of the Company. 1 10 5t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

JANUARY 10, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
James L. Claghorn,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. L. Erringer,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.

ALEXANDER N. WISTER,
1 10 6t Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
J. Edgar Thomson,
Albert C. Roberts,
Philip B. Mingle,
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
James L. Claghorn,
Henry K. Bennett,
L. M. Whilldin,
George W. Hill,
John Wanamaker.

And at a meeting of said Trustees, held January 5, the following officers were elected:—

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas. 1 6 5t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1871:—

President—FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,
A. E. Borie,
R. B. Cabeen,
J. B. Lippincott,
John Ashhurst,
Charles E. Smith.

Treasurer—SAMUEL BRADFORD.
Secretary—J. W. Jones. 1 10 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the lease or purchase of such apparatus for the extinguishment of fires as in the judgment of the Commissioners may be deemed necessary for the same. All companies or individuals in replying to said application are requested to state the kind of apparatus they offer, and in what condition they may be, and the lowest price for the same, either for lease or purchase.

Applications will also be received for membership of the Department. All applications to be directed to the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut.

JACOB LOUDENSLAGER, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem. 1 4 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of differen makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptl and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and, thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price s less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the Survey, Regulation and Alteration of the following Public Plans of the City, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, main building of the State House, to consider said Surveys, Regulations, and Alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there.

The plans, in the meantime, may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Public Plan, No. 18.—Revision of the grades on part of the Fifth section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Allegheny avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Kensington avenue.
West by Filmore street.

Public Plan, No. 44.—Rearranging the lines and grades of Thirty-fourth street from Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Public Plan, No. 147.—Revision of street and grade lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, bounded
South by Wheat Sheaf lane.
West by Trenton avenue.
North by Bridge street.
East by Richmond street.

Public Plan, No. 171.—Original plan of the Regulation of the Seventh section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Cayuga street.
South by Erie avenue.
East by Twelfth street.
West by Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 154.—Original plan of the Regulation of the First section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Erie avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Ninth street.
West by Tenth street and Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 234.—Original plan of the extension of Broad street from Chew avenue to County Line road.

Public Plan, No. 132.—Original plan of the First section of the late township of Bristol, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Fisher's lane and Rockland street.
South by Annsbury avenue and Wingohocking creek.
East by Second street.
West by Sixth street.

Public Plan, No. 204.—Original plan of the Ninth section of the late borough of Germantown, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Gorgas street.
South by East Washington avenue.
East by Township Line Road.
West by Chew street.

Public Plan, No. 139.—Original plan of the Second section of the late Blockley township, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by Baltimore avenue.
East by Fifty-second street.
West by Fifty-seventh street.

Public Plan, No. 47.—Original plan of the Third section, survey and regulation late township of Blockley, Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by South street.
East by Forty-seventh street.
West by Sixty-fourth street.

Public Plan, No. 121.—Revision of the grades on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward.

Public Plan, No. 227.—Original plan of Low Water Line and Soundings between Greenwich Point and Broad street, and west of Broad street in the First and Twenty-sixth wards.

Public Plan, No. 238.—Plan of the resurvey of a part of the Second and Third wards, bounded
North by German street.
South by Wharton street.
East by Delaware river.
West by Passyunk road.

THOS. J. WORRELL,
1 9 2t City Solicitor.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of [illegible] [illegible] CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL..$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

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JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
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Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).............$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..............$600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
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F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
.45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. 12 13 fmw2

A LONG SLEEP.

Says the St. Louis *Times* of the 4th instant:—

We have recently had in our midst a most remarkable case of coma, with general anæsthesia, lasting 120 hours. Emma Gray, who lives at No. 617 Green street, was attacked with epileptic convulsions early in the evening of the 27th of December, which were repeated very frequently for four or five hours. After the convulsions ceased she fell into a comatose state, in which she was utterly deprived of her senses, not being able to be aroused by powerful shocks from electric batteries or any applications which ordinarily succeed in reaching the human senses and provoking some evidence of vitality.

The patient was visited by several of our prominent physicians who had heard of the phenomenon. Such cases are mentioned as being of extremely rare occurrence, and doubtless all of our disciples of Æsculapius would have been glad to have witnessed this one. Watson, in his "Principles and Practice of Physic," says that after epileptic attacks the subject has frequently been known to lapse into a stupor which lasted for an hour or two, sometimes for half a day. He says nothing of the complete loss of sensibility, however, as was the case in this instance. Many features in the case bore a strong analogy to that of the sleeping beauty from Obion county, Tenn. The Green street woman was in this condition from early Tuesday evening till about 10 P. M. on Saturday, during which time she breathed regularly and freely, with no distortions of her face, her eyes being just closed.

To all outward appearance she was merely enjoying a gentle sleep. She says that she came to this city from Memphis, and that about five years ago, while living remote from medical men, she fell into a similar state, which lasted nearly a week. Preparations were being made this last time to put her on exhibition, when she gave signs of returning consciousness. The case is certainly a remarkable one, both as to symptoms and the duration. Emma is quite a stout, hearty girl, and looked, and really was, as well in a short time after awaking as she ever was, with the exception of paleness and weakness, which were the natural results of doing without food or water for so long a period.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

Progress of the New Institution.

A lady whose opportunities for accuracy of statement are excellent has stated the following facts concerning the progress of "Swarthmore," the Friends' College in Delaware county, Pa.:—

The institution now contains about 250 pupils. The boys' department is full, and the girls' has only one or two vacancies. A considerable majority of the whole number are members of the Society of Friends. The faculty includes sixteen professors, of whom ten are women, the chair of mathematics being filled by one of these. The girls in the institution make progress in their studies fully equal to the boys, and, as a rule, stand higher in the classes, in all departments. The boys say that this is because the girls work harder—"While we play, they study." As to this, it may be objected that in order to preserve health, sufficient outdoor exercise and recreation is an absolute necessity, and that overwork in study is an error always to be avoided.

Numerous improvements are now in progress about the institution, and the foundation of a large building for a gymnasium has been laid. It will be ready for use soon. The walks around the grounds have been laid out, and filled with a solid and enduring cement of gravel and asphaltum. Among the ornamental and shade trees, it may be remarked, with regret, that the two young oaks, growing from acorns brought by James Mott, of Philadelphia, from England, and planted in the autumn of 1869, at the formal opening of the institution, by his venerable widow, Lucretia Mott, are perishing.

A HEROIC SCHOOLMISTRESS.

She Saves the Lives of Two Little Boys at the Risk of her Own.

The Independence (Iowa) *Bulletin* records the heroic conduct of a lady teacher of that place, Miss Maggie Cooper. The school building in which she was teaching is provided with ventilating flues, connected with the rooms by registers. These registers are of cast-iron, weighing about forty pounds each, and are let into the wall about thirteen feet from the floor. On Monday afternoon of last week, as two little boys were working at the blackboard, directly under the register, in Miss Cooper's room, the lady happened to cast her eye in the direction of the ceiling, and saw to her consternation the heavy iron register was on the very point of falling on the heads of the unconscious children. Taking in the situation at a glance, she saw that the little ones could not be removed in time to avoid the impending danger; but, determined to save their lives at any sacrifice, she rushed to the spot, and extending her arms above the heads of the little boys, received the whole weight of the falling iron, and, by the utmost exercise of her strength, diverted it from the line of its descent to the floor, where it fell close by the side of the imperilled children. There is not the least doubt that, but for the heroic action of Miss Cooper, the lives of one or both of the boys would have been sacrificed. Miss Cooper received a severe cut in the hand, and for a day or two her arm was so benumbed by the concussion as to be entirely useless.

THEATRICAL SENSATION.

On Saturday evening, at a theatre in this city, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening, one of the attractions was a gymnastic performance by a man and two women. The performers used a queerly-shaped iron framework, which was properly suspended from the ceiling, and extended its length across the house, above the audience in the orchestra chairs. In one act the man hung by his legs from one end of the frame, and was to catch with his hands, by the ankles, one of the women who swung towards him off a small trapeze, suspended from the other end of the frame. Unfortunately the attempt failed, and the woman was pitched headlong towards the floor. As it so chanced that part of the house was crowded, and the audience spread out their arms and caught her. If the seats in that part had been empty, as frequently happens, the girl must have sustained serious injury, if not loss of life. Although it may not be quite proper for women to engage in such dangerous gymnastics, still so long as they do they have a right to have proper precautions taken for their safety, and in the case of all trapeze and other perilous performances the law should require that netting should be spread to catch the performers if they fall.

ALLEGED HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Examination of the Prisoner.

E. S. Stokes, charged with embezzling between $25,000 and $35,000 from the Brooklyn Oil Refinery Company, was brought up for examination at the Tombs Court this morning. The room was croweed with the prisoner's friends and others anxious to hear the proceedings. Stokes entered the court, accompanied by his counsel, W. A. Beach, Esq. He was attired in the height of fashion, with a seal-skin coat, a $10,000 diamond pin, and carried a gold-headed cane. His appearance attracted considerable attention, and he was the observed of all observers. The first witness called was Mr. William A. Byers, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Oil Refinery Company, at whose instance Stokes was arrested, who testified that the prisoner had obtained from the Devoe Manufacturing Company the sum of $20,000 on two checks of $10,000 each. The checks were numbered 7908 and 7912, drawn on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, and signed by F. W. Devoe. Mr. Stokes was superintendent of the oil refinery, and claims that he can show that he did not procure the funds fraudulently.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of yesterday.*

—M. Marie Davy is now in Paris, engaged in meteorological observations, while M. Chapelas Coulvier Gravier keeps his watch from the Luxemburg Palace for falling stars. M. Davy publishes regularly the records of the observations in the *Comptes Rendus* and the *Journal Officiel.* He has given a description of several magnificent auroral displays.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool. 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail.*

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M. for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
			P. M.
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Harrisbg& Potts'e Ex	7·00
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45		
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot. Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·35 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·20 P. M. Sundays at 5·20 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M. and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS,

having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.

(Until negotiations for a permanent and eligible location, now pending, are consummated, sales on the premises receive prompt and personal attention. 1 9tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Fire-proof Safes, Office Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Fine Window Curtains, China, Glassware, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 12, at 9 o'clock, about 500 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.

Also, 2 rosewood pianos.

Also, a large and superior fire-proof safe, made by Marvin & Co.

Also, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Lillie.

Also, 4 suits fine damask window curtains. 1 10 2t

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

On Saturday Morning,

Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, a collection of very valuable paintings, including some choice pieces presented to the late Dr. N. Chapman by Joseph Bonaparte (Count Survilliers), among which will be found an original "La Charite," by Schidone, and a fine architectural picture by Canaletto; also, portraits of Chief Justice Marshall, by Inman, and of Dr. Rush, by Sully. The catalogue also includes 12 fine specimens of C. Krieghoff, landscapes by Doll, H. Seefisch, W. Mayerheim, C. J. de Vogel, etc.; Aquarells by Verboekhoven, Professor Schrœder and Professor Guaglio; a fine marine by Lepoittevin, and a number of rare engravings.

The collection is arranged for inspection in the second-story salesroom of the auction store. 1 7 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF CORNICES, CURIOSITIES, MINERALS, ETC., ETC.

On Wednesday afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of United States silver and copper coins, medals, tokens, books, minerals, shells, etc. 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Elegant English Brussels and other Carpets, two Rosewood Piano-fortes, Walnut Secretaries and Bookcases, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Library, Centre, and Office Tables; Desks, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather-beds, China, Glassware, Cutlery, Mirrors, Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and elegant assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, mattresses, pianos, plated ware and cutlery, pictures, china, glassware, stoves, etc.

SPECIAL SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A LADIES' SEMINARY, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANOS, GYMNASIUM, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, the furniture of a ladies' seminary, comprising two rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by Haines & Brothers, nearly new; 24 Uhlinger's patent school desks, blackboards, gymnasium, maps, etc.

Also tapestry and ingrain carpets, extension table, reps and haircloth parlor furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, etc.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.

On Friday Afternoon,

At 1 o'clock, will be sold 2 rosewood piano-fortes, grand piano, etc.

INVOICE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

To be sold at 1½ o'clock, on account of whom it may concern—Six gallons of old French brandy, 6 do. old blackberry brandy, 8 do. old rye whisky, 5 do. sherry wine, 3 do. Holland gin, 1 do. Scotch whisky, 5 do. cherry brandy, 3 do. Port wine, 4 do lavender brandy, 2 do. Jamaica rum, 2 do. apple brandy.

LARGE STORE SHOW-CASE, WITH DOORS; OUTSIDE SHOW-CASE, SET OF HARNESS, ETC.

At 2 o'clock will be sold one large store show-case with glass doors, suitable for silver-plated ware or fancy goods; one small out-door show-case, one set of new harness, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—At the same time will be sold walnut office railing, desks, and counter. 1 11 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—No. 704 Chesnut street.

POSITIVE SALE.
130 FINE SETS OF FURS.

FROM A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL HOUSE—VERY FINE RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, FINE MINK, Royal Ermine, Squirrel, and Fine Children's Furs.

On Thursday Morning,

January 12, at 10½ o'clock, 130 sets fine furs, embracing extra fine Russian sable, elegant Hudson Bay sable, sets fine Hudson Bay and other mink, royal ermine squirrel, Alaska mink, Chinchilla, Grebe, Astrachan, and children's furs, etc.

This sale will comprise some of the finest sets of furs yet offered.

Every lot guaranteed perfect, and sold separate. May be seen this afternoon. 1t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE FURNISHMENT OF THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, NOS. 709 AND 711 CHESNUT STREET, BY CATALOGUE.

On Thursday Morning,

January 12, 1871, commencing at 9 o'clock. Including—Parlor, chamber, dining, sitting, and barroom furniture; mirrors, oil paintings; gas fixtures, etc. etc. 12 31 8t

Further particulars in future advertisements.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—

Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

Another Grist of Companies that have Selected their Officers.

Among the additional corporations that have just elected their officers are the following:—

RAILROADS.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad—President, Isaac Hinckley. Vice-President, Enoch Pratt. Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred Horner. Directors, Isaac Hinckley, Samuel M. Felton, William Sellers, Samuel Welch, Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, Samuel Harlan, Thomas Whitridge, Thomas Kelso, Thomas Donaldson, Jacob Tome, Nathaniel Thayer, S. M. Shoemaker, and William Minot.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad—President, Hugh E. Steele. Directors, Edward Brooke, Heister Clymer, Charles Huston, C. E. Pennock, J. L. Pennock, S. B. Worth, Edward Betts, Joseph Tatnall, Irene DuPont, Victor DuPont, Evan C. Stotsenburg, and J. Taylor Gause.

BANKS.

The banks electing officers to-day were as follows:—

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—Directors, Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo, Lindley Smyth, Richard C. Dale, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr., William H. Woodward, Charles H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan, Thomas McKean, George H. Kirkham.

Commercial National Bank.—Directors, James L. Claghorn, Samuel Baugh, Alfred G. Baker, Joshua Lippincott, George Fales, Archibald Campbell, John Sellers, Jr., Charles D. Reed, P. Jenks Smith, Joseph W. Bates, William Weightman, James S. Martin, George B. Newton.

Girard National Bank.—Directors, D. B. Cummins, Washington Butcher, William Gillespie, Thomas B. Wattson, Daniel McDevitt, Edward S. Handy, George A. Wood, Thomas G. Hood, Wm. C. Houston, John H. Catherwood, David Scull, Jr., Joseph W. Lewis, J. T. Audenried.

Mechanics' National Bank.—Directors, Jos. G. Mitchell, Benjamin W. Tingley, George H. Stuart, Gustavus English, Francis B. Reeves, John C. Davis, Wm. A. Drown, Geo. H. Boker, John Rommel, Jr.

The Manufacturers National Bank.—Directors, John Jordan, Jr., W. D. Frishmuth, Emmor Weaver, John G. Repplier, William A. Rolin, John W. Moffly, Henry Davis, Curwen Stoddart, L. Bamberger.

National Bank of the Northern Liberties.—Directors, Joseph Moore, Joseph B. Myers, Charles J. Sutter, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshua Lippincott, Joseph W. Miller, James N. Stone, Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, William Overington, Alexander M. Fox, Jacob Riegel, Charles Young.

City National Bank.—Directors, William F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterbock, John Baird, Thomas Potter, S. D. Walton, A. Boyd Cummings, Charles E. Lex, Coffin Colket, Frederick Willcox, J. P. Wetherill, C. Henry Garden, William J. Horstmann, I. V. Williamson.

CHESNUT HILL.

Opening of Christian Library Hall.

Yesterday Christian Library Hall, at Chesnut Hill, was opened for the first time for public inspection. The Hall, which is the munificent gift of Henry J. Williams, Esq., to the citizens of that borough, is a neat structure, two stories high, and built somewhat in the shape of the letter "T." It is constructed of Chesnut Hill building stone, and dressed with Trenton brown stone. The lot upon which it stands is 78x200. The main entrance opens into a spacious vestibule, upon each side of which stairs wind upward. Upon the first floor are two communicating rooms, each 24x25 feet in dimension. The stairs upon either side of the vestibule lead to the lecture-room. This apartment is of the size of the two lower rooms. The settees placed therein furnish comfortable seating capacity for an audience of two hundred. It is lighted by ten bronze brackets, with twenty jets. The lecture-room occupies the entire second story. Cocoa matting covers the stairs and each of the apartments. Of the two rooms upon the first floor, one is used as a library and reading-room, and the other as a room for games and conversation. An extension-table, with a neat cover, occupies the centre of the first room. This, as are also numerous side tables, is covered with a profusion of magazines and all the popular periodicals of the day. The library at present contains about two thousand volumes, all new, the gift of the founder and supporter of the institution. To this department large additions are to be made. Everything about the place has a neat appearance of newness.

Last evening Judge M. Russell Thayer delivered the opening address before a large assemblage.

FROZE UP IN THE DELAWARE—BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION BROUGHT TO A STAND-STILL.—The contractor of the South Street Bridge is actively engaged in preparing for operations on the new structure as soon as spring opens. It was his intention to have commenced the work on the pivot pier which is to rise from the centre of the Schuylkill, and as an earnest of this intention a number of scows and a tug, to be used in sinking the cast-iron cylinders, were brought from Baltimore. Unfortunately for the further progress of the work, just as they had been temporarily moored in the Delaware, the cold snap came on, froze them in, and covered the Schuylkill with a thick coat of ice, thus effectually barring all efforts to sink the new pier. The stone, however, is being prepared for the foundations, the carpenter work is rapidly progressing, and the immense iron pipes which are to uphold the draw are already cast. When the weather moderates operations will be pushed forward briskly by the contractor.

WORK OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This afternoon the first quarterly meeting of the newly established Women's Christian Association is to be held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 1210 Chesnut street. Its purpose, and which commends it forcibly to the philanthropic portion of our community, is to provide homes for the working girls. But its Corresponding Secretary describes its objects more definitely as follows:—

"Our design is to secure a house at once, to furnish it, open the doors to the most needy, provide them comfortable board and lodging, at a rate they can afford to pay, and then to look to the wealthy merchants to whom your appeal was addressed to sustain us."

One of our banevolent merchants has promised the association $5000 as soon as it secures an additional $20,000. This noble effort should not want of success from lack of gederous aid from the public.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—During the year 1870 there were tried in the United States District Court, 15 cases of false personation and illegal voting, 1 of smuggling, 3 of unauthorized taking of letters from the Post Office, 1 of demanding and receiving money as a bribe, 7 of fraudulently removing cigars, 3 of manufacturing cigars fraudulently, 3 of embezzlement of letters, 8 of dealing in liquors without payment of the special tax, 2 of making counterfeit coin, 7 of removing illegally distilled spirits, 1 of carrying on the business of a distiller without a license, 3 of making and selling counterfeit beer stamps, and 2 of perjury. There were also heard 9 cases of bankruptcy, 73 of which were voluntary and 26 involuntary.

FIRE AT THE EASTWICK PARK.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning the greater portion of the one-story frame building on the Eastwick Park skating grounds was destroyed by fire. The building was used as a restaurant, reception rooms, etc. The firemen succeeded in saving a portion of the structure. The loss is estimated at about three thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not known. Some believe it to have originated from a stove, while the watchman attributes it to the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal Blackburn is making a thorough investigation.

TRIFLING FIRE.—About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the dwelling No. 2033 Annette street.

BOWED BY AGE.

A Home for the Old and Infirm—Its Annual Meeting—The Mother of the House 110 Years of Age.

At No. 340 South Front street stands an unpretending charity which deserves the generous aid of a benevolent public. It is "The Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons," the object of its establishment being, as we learn from the charter, "the relief of that worthy class of colored persons who have endeavored through life to maintain themselves, but from various causes are finally dependent upon the charity of others." It was founded without ostentation, and entered upon a field of charity hitherto deserted, under the liberal support of a generous class

"Who do good by stealth,
And blush to find it fame."

To-day the annual meeting was held, and at it Dillwyn Parrish, President, Stephen Smith, Vice-President, Samuel R. Shipley, Treasurer, and Joseph M. Truman, Secretary, were re-elected. During the past year there were twenty-nine aged and decrepit women cared for, three of whom, whose ages were respectively sixty, seventy-five, and eighty years, died. On the list of applicants for admission are the names of about fifty aged women, but no relief could be offered them until the accommodations of the Home could, to a considerable degree, be amplified. A number of these (one of whom is nearly blind) have been on the list for three years, and some, from abject destitution, have been forced to go the Almshouse.

One of the inmates, Sarah Baynard, has reached the venerable age of one hundred and ten years, and from this fact, with great propriety, is called the mother of the house. She was born in Milford, Maryland; was more than three-score years a slave; and to the patient listener tells of many things that happened before and during the Revolution. The next, in point of age, is Mary Edwards, a native of Africa, and who has just attained five-score years. The ages of the rest ascend upwards from sixty years. It is related of one that when the terrible fire of the Patterson Warehouses occurred, and when the inhabitants for squares about were making ready to hastily depart should the devastating element approach their houses, which seemed every moment certain, she kept her bed, and when asked to come down said:—"Well, I will if you want me to; but I've gone to bed, and offered up my prayer, and I'm sure not a hair of our heads will be injured."

Mr. Stephen Smith some time ago presented to the Home a valuable lot near Belmont and Girard avenues, as a site for a new and commodious building, which, we are pleased to learn, will be completed by the 1st of May. It will cost $32,000, and will accommodate at least 150 persons; and thus, if the humane efforts of the managers are seconded by a kind public, their means for rendering aid to these destitute and decrepit people will be greatly augmented.

WATER RENTS.

The Aggregate Revenue to be Derived from them in 1871.

The Water Department has just prepared the following statement of the amount of water rent to be collected in the various wards of our city this year, in contrast with the figures of 1870:—

WARDS.	1871.	1870.
First	$33,470·25	$40,435·50
Second	32,214·60	31,366·25
Third	18,261·00	17,774·50
Fourth	18,827·75	18,737·75
Fifth	32,761·50	31,445·25
Sixth	34,735·75	36,752·55
Seventh	38,459·25	36,190·25
Eighth	36,412·50	36,788·50
Ninth	34,254·50	34,828·50
Tenth	32,645·75	39,898·00
Eleventh	18,045·75	18,440·25
Twelfth	19,768·75	19,494·75
Thirteenth	28,321·75	28,012·00
Fourteenth	32,017·75	31,585·25
Fifteenth	67,202·50	64,852·50
Sixteenth	22,809·25	22,275·25
Seventeenth	20,900·50	20,744·50
Eighteenth	29,476·50	28,208·50
Nineteenth	58,578·25	50,674·00
Twentieth	88,530·50	79,827·75
Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth	8,865·50	7,189·00
Twenty second	13,268·00	12,263·00
Twenty-third	3,771·00	2,946·50
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh	33,048·00	27,353·25
Twenty-fifth	5,213·25	6,468·75
Twenty-sixth	44,947·50	38,850·75
Total	$807,997·50	$764,403·05

DEATH OF JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL.

Vacancy in the State Legislature.

Joseph Campbell, Democratic member elect from the Seventeenth Legislative district, died at half-past 5 o'clock this morning, of consumption, at his residence on Sellers street, Frankford. Mr. Campbell was elected at the last general election by a majority of about 800 votes over Watson Comly, the Republican candidate. The Seventeenth district is strongly Republican, but in consequence of some dissatisfaction in the ranks of that party, and through the great popularity and well known character of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Campbell was chosen to represent the district in the Legislature. Deceased was said to be a very amiable gentleman, and was highly respected by the residents of Frankford. He at one time held a clerkship in the Tax Receiver's office, and during the administration of City Treasurer Piersol he held a very important position under that official. The death of Mr. Campbell will necessitate the issuing of another proclamation for a special election in the Seventeenth district.

ANOTHER STORE ROBBERY.—Plate-glass affords but little protection against the operations of thieves. Recently a number of large panes in store windows have been broken by throwing a stone against them, and in many instances, notwithstanding the noise made by the crashing of the glass, all goods that could be reached through the aperture were removed. Last night a pane of glass in the eastern window of the tailoring establishment of Charles Stokes & Co., Chesnut street, below Ninth, was broken, and goods to the value of $100 carried off. The theives left behind them a broom-stick having a hook attached to one end. With this they managed to drag the goods from the rear portion of the bulk window.

A BELLIGERENT FEMALE.—Rebecca McLaughlin, aged 35 years, resided with her mother, who has attained the age of threescore and ten, at No. 2013 Evergreen street. Recently she has been in the habit of beating the old lady, and on several occasions she was taken into custody upon the charge, but in no instance would the mother prosecute the case. Yesterday Rebecca again beat her mother, and the result was that the police were called in. The daughter was arrested, and for the first time the old lady appeared against her. The hearing came off before Alderman Dallas, who ordered that Rebecca in the future should reside within the walls of Moyamensing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Rudolph Stein, a well-known printer of this city, died suddenly this morning at his residence on Marshall street, near Poplar, of apoplexy. Mr. Stein carried on business at No. 321 Chesnut street. He was taken ill only yesterday afternoon, and was removed to his home in a carriage.

WEST ARCH ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath Schools will take place on Sunday next at 2·45 P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. A. B. Earle, the Evangelist; Rev. C. N. Payne, of the Broad Street Methodist Church; and Rev. A. A. Willits, Pastor of West Arch.

SNEAK THIEF.—A colored lad named Charles Ash was arrested last night for the larceny of hams from the front of a grocery store at Fourth and Tasker streets. The young scoundrel had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was committed for trial.

ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Elijah Casner, aged 51 years, residing at No 1508 Cabot street, fell on the ice in Carlisle street and broke a leg. The sufferer was removed to his home.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Mayor Fox Congratulated by the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Paid Fire Department.

Among the many letters received by Mayor Fox, relative to his signing the Paid Fire Department bill, none are more noteworthy than this:—

OFFICE OF FIRE INSPECTOR, BALTIMORE, January 8, 1871.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor—Sir:—Allow me the pleasure of congratulating you upon signing the bill creating a paid Fire Department for the city of Philadelphia. I predict that within three months from the time the department goes into active service you will congratulate yourself that it was your privilege to withhold from or to give to the citizens of Philadelphia one of the greatest blessings which could be bestowed upon any community, and that your good judgment decided to give it. I am sure you will experience a feeling of pride that it was in your power to aid in the establishment of one of the greatest moral reforms of the rising generation. Through its agency you put a stop to loafing about engine-houses on the part of young men who have no visible means of support; you remove a large incentive to incendiarism; you keep the rising generation from being trained to adorn your penitentiaries and jails; you stop the Sunday and week-day rioting; you reduce your rates of insurance, and not only will its rates be reduced, but your citizens will have such confidence in your paid Fire Department that when they have taken out a policy of one thousand dollars, they will reduce it at least one-half in amount. Feeling a deep interest in the progress of the bill creating a paid Fire Department for the city of Philadelphia, and having heard it was in your hands, I felt satisfied it would be carried out, and I hope it will meet with every success. After it shall become established and in full and efficient working order, you and the citizens of Philadelphia will be amazed to think that with the amount of intelligence claimed for Philadelphia, you allowed the incubus of the volunteer Fire Department to hang over you for so many years. Having been formerly connected with the volunteer Fire Department of Baltimore as executive officer of one of its best companies, I saw within my own company the cause of the curse of the volunteer system upon my community. I worked for a change of the system, and I am satisfied that all the friends of the paid Fire Department claimed has been fully realized.

Respectfully, CHARLES F. HOLLOWAY,
Fire Inspector and Chief Engineer Baltimore City Fire Department.

PERCY B. SPEAR.

The Nomination of Indian Agents—A Letter from the Agent of the American Church Missionary Society.

Some days ago we published a communication from William Welsh, Esq., which called for the publication of the endorsement to the nomination of Colonel Percy B. Spear for the position of Indian Agent. The following letter to the Secretary of the Interior from the agent of the American Church Missionary Society throws a small ray of light upon the subject, and tends to confirm the opinion advanced some time ago in our columns, that the appointment of Indian agents at the recommendation of churches and religious societies opened a new door for abuses of the worst kind, as all past experiences tend to show that the most disreputable characters can obtain such recommendations without difficulty if they go the right way about it. It may well be asked by the readers of the following letter what right had the officers of the American Church Missionary Society to endorse Colonel Spear, unless they personally knew something of his character, especially when they were aware that the President expected them to aid him in bringing about a great reform, and relied upon them to nominate honest men or none at all?

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 3, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.—The Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior.—My Dear Sir:—Your favor touching the case of Colonel Spear was received on Saturday.

In justice to ourselves I ought to say that all the testimonials laid before us were from parties well known to us, and were as full and satisfactory as we can ever expect to have. Not a suspicion of any kind reached us until the day before your letter came. Had we known of any of the objections we should not have presented his name.

Allow me to ask if you know of any person of such qualifications as would fit him for the position of agent, whom we can properly nominate? The men whom we know personally, and whom we would be willing to nominate, cannot be had for the amount allowed as salary. We will act as soon as possible.

I am, very truly yours, H. DYER.

WHY IS IT?

An Omission that will Provoke Acrimony.

Our readers will remember the passage-at-arms which on last Thursday occurred between President Huhn and Joseph S. Allen, member of Common Council, in which the latter charged the former with having acted unfairly in promising to make him (Allen) chairman of the Committee on Highways, and then not even giving him a membership in it; and having done this much, Mr. Allen presented his resignation as chairman of the Committee on Election Divisions, accompanied with his reasons therefor. This, it will also be remembered, was ruled out of order, as disrespectful and entirely too personal, by President Huhn, whereupon Mr. Allen presented an appeal, which was laid on the table. Now, in the journal of the Common Branch the appeal is thus printed:—

We, the undersigned, appeal from the decision of the Chair in ruling the following resignation out of order:—

Because we believe it to be the right of any member to place his reasons for his resignation upon the journal, if such reasons contain nothing disrespectful to the body, and we claim that this does not.

JOSEPH S ALLEN,
LOUIS WAGNER.

To-morrow afternoon the inquiry will be made, why was the language of the resignation emasculated from the appeal, and very likely a pretty muss will ensue.

THE Church of the Epiphany, at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, was last evening crowded to its utmost capacity, the occasion being the marriage of Jesse W. Starr, Jr., Esq., of the Camden Iron Works, to Miss Fannie S. James, of this city, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Newton. The bride wore a very handsome white silk dress, with white tarlatan over-skirt, and looped up with orange blossoms hanging gracefully over the shoulder. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the guests repaired to the groom's residence in Camden, N. J., where a handsome reception awaited them.

ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.—Hugh Judge is the name of an individual who last night, without any provocation, stepped up to Policeman John Kelly, at Seventh and Carpenter streets, and struck him a violent blow in the face. Not content with this he stole the officer's club, and ran. At Christian street he was stopped by Sergeant Martin. Judge turned on this officer and assaulted him. Martin was too much for him, and he was forced to submit to an arrest. Before Alderman Bonsall Hugh had a hearing, and in default of $1800 bail was sent to prison.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The annual election for officers of this club takes place to-day, at the National Union Club House, No. 1105 Chesnut street, between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

The money market is again active on speculative account, and loans are shifting very rapidly, owing to the lively demand for investments; but the only change effected in the money market is the result of an advance in prices of nearly all classes of stocks and bonds, requiring more capital to carry the market than heretofore. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. according to collaterals. Discounting continues dull, first-class paper being quite scarce. 7@8 per cent. is the range for first-class names.

The gold market is quiet but strong, all the sales in New York this morning ranging from 111@111⅛, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in sympathy with specie, and prices range ⅛@¼ higher than at the close yesterday evening.

Stocks continue active and strong; City 6s, old, sold at 100, and the new do. at 100¾; 87½ was offered for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad was active and sold at 49⅞@50. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 121@121¾; Norristown at 79, and Lehigh Valley at 59⅞@60; 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 37½ for Catawissa preferred, and 51 for Minehill.

Canal stocks were in demand, but met with no sales; 34 was offered for Lehigh and 17 for Schuylkill preferred. A few shares of Central Transportation at 50 complete the list of transactions this morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.	
$1000 City 6s, Old...100	95 sh Read R...ls. 50
$1000 O C & A R 7s.c 80¾	600 do..ls.b30.49 94
$2000 do......... 80¾	100 do..s60wn. 49¾
$2300 City 6s, N..ls.100¾	13 do......... 50
$500 do.......c.100¾	500 do ls.s60wn. 49⅞
$500 do......2d.100¾	400 do......ls. 49⅞
$1000 N Penna 7s.c. 93½	200 do ls.s30. 49⅞
6 sh Cam & Am R.121	200 do.....b30.49·94
18 do.........121¼	4 sh Leh Val..ls. 60
18 do......ls.121¾	6 do.......c. 59⅞
3 do.........121⅝	8 do......... 60
52 sh Norrist'n R.ls. 79	7 do......... 59⅞
11 sh Cent Trans... 50	4 sh Penna RR... 62
33 do......2d. 50	1 do......... 61½
BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$2600 City 6s New..100¾	100 sh Read R..s30. 49¾
$1000 do.........100¾	100 do.....s60.49·69
$500 do.......c.100¾	100 do.......c. 49¾
$800 do.c.in 100s.100¾	400 do......ls. 49¾
$400 do.........100¾	1700 do......ls. 49¾
$1000 Leh Gold L... 85⅜	100 do......s5. 49¾
$1000 Union Cl bs... 11	700 do.s3wn&i. 49¾
$5000 Am Gold......111	190 do..s5&in. 49¾
23 sh Leh V R..b5. 60	100 do.........49·81
50 sh Reading R.. 49·94	35 do......... 49¾
SECOND BOARD.	
$2100 City 6s, N.lo.100¾	190 sh C & A R.b30.121½
$2400 do......ls.100¾	1 sh Reading R.c. 49⅞
$100 do.........100¾	100 do.........49 81
$6000 Sch N 6s, 82. 84	10 do......... 49¾
$9600 O C & A 7s.... 80¾	26 sh Cen Trans.2d 50
12 sh Penna R..... 62	100 sh Ph & E...b5. 20
7 sh Leh V R.... 60	2 sh 2d & 3d St.. 54¾
17 do......3d. 60	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅛@110⅞; do. 1862, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1864, 108⅜@108¾; do. 1865, 108⅜@108⅞; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107¾; do. 1867, do. 107⅞@108⅛; do. 1868, do. 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@110⅜; Gold, 111@111⅛; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 725@735; Central Pacific Railroad 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 560@575.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109@109⅛; do. 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do., July, 1865, 107½@107⅞; do., July, 1867, 108@108¼; do. July, 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40, 107⅜@107⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅛@110⅜. Gold, 111@111⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111	11·25 A. M.	111
10·05 "	111⅛	11·27 "	111⅛
10·10 "	111	11·28 "	111
10·13 "	111⅛	11·03 "	111⅛
10·15 "	111	11·35 "	111
10·16 "	111⅛	11·44 "	111⅛
10·20 "	111	11·48 "	111
11·22 "	111⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.—The receipts of Flour continue very moderate, and the stocks are quite light. There is very little demand for shipment, and the home trade are not purchasing to any extent. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Northwestern extra family at $6·25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@7·70, the latter rate for fancy; and St. Louis do. do. at $7·50@8. Rye Flour is unchanged; 50 barrels sold at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 2500 bushels Indiana red at $1·55@1·57; Delaware and Pennsylvania do. at $1·35@$1·45; Ohio do. at $1·45@1·55; and amber at $1·60@1·65. Rye sells at 88@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in demand at a further decline. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 75@76c; 1200 bushels Western mixed at 75c.; and 10,000 bushels on secret terms. Oats are quiet. Sales of 3400 bushels at 57@58c. for Pennsylvania; and 56c. for Delaware. In Barley we notice sales of 3000 bushels Canada on private terms.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 150 bags sold on private terms. Timothy is nominal at $5·50; and Flaxseed at $2@2·10.

Whisky is quiet. We quote Western iron-bound at 93@94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Sailed, ship Prima Donna, for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat.

Arrived, American bark Vidette, from Callao, and American brig Nautilus, from Tahiti.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 10.—The steamer Lady of the Lake arrived here last night from Washington, with a company of the 4th Artillery, Captain Lodor, from Fort Foote, Md. She was delayed eight hours in the Potomac by ice.

Passed out, brig H. H. Wright, and schrs Lottie and Palos, for Barbadoes; bark Winifred, for Rio; schr A. H. Edwards, from Richmond for Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........JANUARY 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........34 | 11 A. M.......38 | 2 P. M.......37

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, Trinidad, Cuba, E. F. Cabada & Co.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Benefactor, Doane, at New York yesterday from Philadelphia, reports:—Jan. 9, saw a fore-and-aft schr ashore on Cape Island, N. J. She appeared to be a vessel of about 300 tons burthen, was painted black, with a yellow stripe around her; the foremast head was gone; she had no doubt gone on the night previous during a snow-storm.

Schr Magnolia, from Philadelphia for Norfolk, loaded with coal, was wrecked off Cape Charles on night of 8th inst. The crew drifted about in a small boat, with but one oar, and were picked up nearly frozen by a passing vessel. The Magnolia is a total loss. There was no insurance.

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see Fifth page.*)

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, Mr. JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL (member elect to the House of Representatives for the Seventeenth Legislative district of Pennsylvania), in the 39th year of his age.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M., Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 3, I. O. of O. F., Wingohocking Tribe, No. 33, I. O. of R. M., and his relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Sunday next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 142 Sellers street, Frankford. ***

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FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Taylor Will Case.

The San Domingo Question.

Debate Upon it in the Senate.

Its Passage Undoubted.

The Death of Mr. Covode

Respects to his Memory.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The San Domingo Resolution

came up in the Senate at one o'clock, when Mr. Stewart took the floor in favor of the resolution. As it is certain that when the time arrives for taking a vote the resolution will be passed, there is very little interest in the affair. None of the amendments proposed by Mr. Sumner will be adopted, nor is there any prospect of Messrs. Schurz, Morrill, and others, who have prepared elaborate speeches against the resolution, getting a chance to speak.

The Commissioners

to proceed to San Domingo have all been selected, but their names will not be announced till to-morrow.

The Steamer Tennessee

has been directed to proceed to Norfolk and await orders from the Secretary of the Navy. The commissioners will go aboard there.

Respect to the Memory of Hon. John Covode.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Pennsylvania delegation in the House held a meeting to-day on the death of Hon. John Covode. Judge Kelley presided, and Hon. Lawrence J. Getz, of Reading, acted as Secretary. Hon. John Cessna, who arrived here to-day from Harrisburg, and who was with Covode when he died, gave an account of his last moment. It was agreed that Messrs. Mercur, Gilfillan, Phelps, and Getz, of the delegation, should proceed to Pennsylvania to attend the funeral.

They with Upsher and Varnhorne, of Missouri, Bentley, of Ohio, and Roots, of Arkansas, will constitute a committee of the House to attend the funeral in accordance with the resolution of Hon. O. J. Dickey, adopted by the House.

Judge Kelley will announce the death in the House, but the time has not been determined upon for doing it. The Congressional Committee will leave to-night for Lockport, Pennsylvania, Mr. Covode's late residence.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Master E. W. Bridges is ordered to ordnance duty at New York Navy Yard; Master M. Bolls, to ordnance duty at Boston Navy Yard; Assistant-Surgeon Adam Feran to the receiving-ship Vermont; P. M. T. H. Hinman to the Ticonderoga; First Assistant Engineer G. M. McCarty, detached from Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee; First-Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, from the Tennessee, and waits orders.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Taylor Will Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In the Taylor will case to-day a lawyer and two bank officers testified that they believed the signature to the will was a forgery.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Stewart took the floor in favor of the resolution. He argued that the further territorial expansion of this country was a part of its manifest destiny, and a necessary incident of its growth in wealth and power. The great difficulty of France in maintaining her Republic was owing to the concentration of power and of national organization in one city, our own vast extent in giving free scope to operations of local State organizations was during war and would continue to be a guarantee of national safety, proceeding at length to review the issues involved in the general question of Dominican acquisition.

Mr. Stewart incidentally alluded to the leader Cabral, when Mr. Morton made a statement to the effect that that chieftain had said to the United States Minister at Hayti he was in favor of annexation as an independent question, but opposed to annexation under Baez, because it would result in making the latter Governor of the island, and he would oppress him (Cabral) and his adherents.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Third Edition.

On motion of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a committee of eight members was ordered, to attend the obsequies of Mr. Covode.

The House refused to adjourn, and the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the bill on the table and called for the yeas and nays.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker announced the select committee on the Brooks investigation as follows:—Messrs. Bingham, Poland, Kerr, Beaman, and Biggs.

The House then, at half-past 1, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and took up the bill making an additional appropriation of $400,000 on the Louisville and Portland Canal for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., moved an amendment appropriating $841,000 for the completion of a section of work at the Desmoines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. Conger objected to the singling out of any particular work at this time. They should all be left to the general river and harbor appropriation bill. One-fourteenth of all the appropriations made for river and harbor improvements since 1854, when the system commenced, went to the Desmoines Rapids, which had already received $1,918,200, while $562,200 had gone to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Dawes explained that the appropriations in the regular bill would be for expenditures to be made after the first of July next. These appropriations were necessary for the current and fiscal year, and to prevent waste and damage to the works in the spring.

Mr. Beck stated the facts which rendered necessary the appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Starkweather opposed the bill and amendment, and argued that works of equal importance were in operation in various parts of the country, such as Hell Gate, New York. They had been all overslaughed last year, because the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) had got through an appropriation for Desmoines Rapids, and then that gentleman went against all the other projects from New York to New Orleans.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1500 bales at 15⅝c. Flour a shade firmer; sales of 10,000 bbls. State at $5·30@6·60; Ohio at $6·10@6·70; Western at $5·30@7. Wheat quiet but firmer. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 40,000 bushels new mixed Western at 79@80c. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels Ohio and State at 60@62½c. Beef unchanged. Pork firm; new mess, $20@20·12; old, $19·25@19·50. Lard firm; steam, 11¾@12⅛c.; kettle, 12¼@12⅜c. Whisky dull and declining.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Stocks strong but not very active. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110⅞@111. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 109; do. 1864, do., 108⅜; do. 1865, do. 108⅜; do. 1865, new, 107⅜; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89⅝; Canton Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 25; New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅜; Erie, 21⅝; Reading, 99⅛; Michigan Central, 116. Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Western Union

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